PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,166—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5192	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12 h ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 500	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	E. Mitis.	3,326	21st Dec., 1897

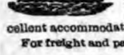
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 18, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 2nd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 29th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	31st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DEFABRIANO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
L. 38	Rs. 225.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 985; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIBGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem		
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Dessert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD HARLEQUIN AND EGGWARE.
THE NEW SAMIAN POTTERY.
FLOWER HOLDERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.
TABLE GLASS WARE.
SEVERAL NEW PATTERNS.
LAMPS.
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE,
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.
POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA.
KITCHEN AND CULINARY UTENSILS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CHEAVIN'S NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.
PRIMUS and other STOVES.
KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.
By PAOLO MANTEGAZZI.

CONTENTS: Prologue.—Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage.—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy.—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings.—Harmony of Thoughts.—The Financial Question in Marriage.—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*

"DELIBATES," By GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 2-8.

"Excessively clever."—*"Times."*
"These studies are amazingly clever."—*"Daily News."*
"Patient, faithful and orderly."—*"Daily Chronicle."*
An able book brutally strong, ruthlessly accurate in some respects, containing passages of masterly analysis."—*"Bookman."*
A curious and almost unique specimen of our contemporary literature."—*"Daily Telegraph."*

"ESTHER WATERS," By GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 2-8.

"The most artistic, the most complete, and the most inevitable work of fiction that has been written in England for at least two years."—*"A T Q C" in "The Speaker."*

TO SEND HOME.

INDIAN XMAS CARDS A Series—8 Annas.
1. A BUNCH OF BEAUTIES. Group of Native Girls, &c.
2. NATIVE SERVANTS: Our Golf Ground.
3. TODAS AT HOME, Principal St. Hyderabad.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE is the result of a long series of experiments carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes. Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY.

Per Box, Rs. 2.

FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA
FOR ASTHMA

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 56·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky.'

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash. 450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,, 410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,, 330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,, 400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,, 330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,, 410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,, 330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,, 200	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,, 525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
XMAS CARDS,
FOR SENDING HOME
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT NOW ON VIEW AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ENGLISH SWEETS
From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.

ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
THIS WEEK,
DECEMBER 2ND, 3RD AND 4TH,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
GRAND BAZAAR
DISPLAY OF GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CONCERTS
EACH DAY, AT 6-0 AND 9-15 P.M.
BY LEADING ARTISTES.
COMPETITIONS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC, PIANOFORTE-PLAYING, BOUQUETS, DRESSED DOLLS, CAKE-MAKING, &c., &c.
FOR CONDITIONS
Apply "BAZAAR," 12, Colaba Causeway.
X RAYS EXHIBITIONS
PHONOGRAPH
ART GALLERY—Local Views.
ADMISSION:—
THURSDAY, One Rupee; FRIDAY, Eight Annas; SATURDAY, Four Annas.
Children (with Parents) Free.
Tickets may be given in at any of the Stalls in lieu of their cash value.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TRAIN SERVICE ON MAIN LINE, ANAND-UJJAIN AND GAEKWAR'S DABHOI BRANCHES.

ON and from WEDNESDAY next, the 1st December, and until further notice, the Through PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Colaba at 8-0 and the corresponding UP TRAIN leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 will be DISCONTINUED, owing to very Slack Traffic due to plague restrictions.
The MIXED TRAINS between Anand and Ujjain will from the same date be also DISCONTINUED.
In consequence of these changes, the timings of Mixed Trains on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be altered to suit the connections at Miyagam and Vishvamitri.
Any further particulars required will be found in the Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1897.

CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.
OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS
(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)
INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.
XMAS NUMBERS 1897,
RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.	BLACK AND WHITE with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC	QUEEN
ILLUSTRATED London News	TRUTH
LADIES' PICTORIAL	SKETCH
HOLLY LEAVES	ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
GENTLEWOMAN	

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.
☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per Share in the above Company is made payable at the registered office of the Company, New Market Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1897. Shareholders failing to pay the Call on due date will be liable to pay interest at 9 per cent. per annum from such date until payment.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJI PATEL AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GOOLAM HOOSEIN AHMEDALLY, late of Surat, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.
AMTOOLABOO, Widow of the abovenamed Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI.
The 22nd day of November, 1897.
AMTOOLABOO, Widow,
Petitioner in Person.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtainable elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
91, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, 14th January, 1898.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS GOODS—A choice collection of Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful presents to send by the Mail. All Latest Novelties at CHEAPEST PRICES. Inspection Solicited SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description, Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5-8 per case.

ICE SOLD from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., at the MAHARANI ICE FACTORY, Armenian Lane, Fort, at 2 lbs. per ½ Anna.

FOR SALE.—HILL TENT, old-patched, but serviceable, 16 feet square with Sywans enclosed, Bathroom, Purdahs, Chicks, no Carpets. Price Rs. 100. Open to offer. Address "SERVICE," Thana.

FOR SALE.—A turn-out VICTORIA, Single HARNESS and BAY W. GELDING, Horse aged; Victoria, Harness in very good condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply to Messrs. S. J. TELLERY and Co., 24, Medows Street.

XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET—SPLENDID HOUSE, Nagdevi Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay's family. Spacious, well ventilated and lighted halls and rooms, suitable for Shops, Mercantile Establishments and Gentlemen's Residence. Apply to SHEIK HASSON ROGAY, at the premises.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED.—A CARDING and a SPINNING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Proprietor, Ramdyal Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

WANTED, energetic and experienced CANVASSERS, for a Life Assurance Office. Liberal Commission. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 90. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nager's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1758—55 a of 1897.98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GRARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —180° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at the Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription ... 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription. Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

No. 5298-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Simla, the 10th November, 1897.
NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
F. G. CARDEW,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt of India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that owing to the Plague restrictions, the undermentioned passenger trains between BOMBAY and POONA will be EMPORARILY discontinued on and after the 1st of December next:—

DOWN TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (V. Terminus) .....Dep.	11 0	22 45
Poona .....Arr.	16 45	6 20

UP TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.
Poona .....Dep.	13 55	21 30
Bombay (V. Terminus) .....Arr.	19 30	5 50

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-fifth of November, 1897.

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, SCHOOL-MASTER (certificated) and MISTRESS (certificated or qualified to teach), for Igatpuri Railway School (married couple preferred), from the first of January next, Church of England, salary for Master Rs. 150, Mistress Rs. 50, free house.
Applicants should state nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and training received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Address:—
THE AGENT,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, November, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Oswnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro duce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON
LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S
"DOUGLAS."

SOFT HOMBURG FELT	BLACK BEAVER SILVER GREY	Rs. 10-8 CASH

SMART, LIGHT, COMFORTABLE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 3	29 7	33 9	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.
Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.
MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.
LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.
Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July 1.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sledar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) ..... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A NEW SALISBURY CART by Morgan and Co., Bond Street. Suitable for 12-3 to 14-2. Pony or Arab Charger. Complete with Lamps, Footrest, Rubber Mat-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 3-45m., 2-42a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-33s.
Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 3 p.m.
Result of University Examinations.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

MOONLIGHT BANDS.—A correspondent writes:—Would the Officer commanding the Middlesex Regiment give the public a treat by allowing his Band to play at the Bandstand on a moonlight night, the same as the Irish Rifles used to do. We are sure that the public in general would be very grateful to him.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery paraded at Pilot Bunder, Colaba, under the command of Major Roughton. The General Officer Commanding the District was present and witnessed the gun practice. He intimated that he was glad to notice the smartness of the corps.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Lilliawatee, a Hindu girl, aged three years, residing on the first floor of a house with her parents at Manordas Street, Fort, while playing near a window, accidentally fell out on to the road, sustaining injury to the head. The child was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is now being treated.

POSTAL NOTICES.—*Mails for* Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, and Beira, per extra s.s. Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow. —Mails for Muscat and Bushire, per extra s.s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SOWAR.—Noor Mahomed Juman, aged twenty-two, a police sowar No. 13, residing at the Police Lines, Byculla, was, on Friday afternoon, riding along the Foras Road, when the horse tripped and fell over the rider, who was thrown off. The sowar sustained a fracture of the left shin bone, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of the retirement of Superintendent T. G. Sweeny from the Bombay Police Force, and pending the return of Mr. Harry Brewin from Poona District, the following changes have been made amongst the Superintendents of the force:—Superintendent Greenan from C to B, in place of Mr. Sweeny, Superintendent Hack from G to C, Superintendent Holdway from A to G, and Superintendent Roberts from B to A.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Duke Albert	Schriener.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Selection	Maritana	Wallaceer.
Valse	Reverie	Waldteufel.
Galop	Feldjager	Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INJURY BY A BUFFALO.—On Friday afternoon, a buffalo, which was being led by its owner by means of a rope along the Girgaum Back Road, took fright at some music that was being played at Mahajanwady in connection with a wedding, and bolted down the Bhuleshwar Road, dragging along its owner who held on to the rope. A boy, named Jumnadas Munji, aged nine years, was knocked down by the buffalo and sustained a very severe wound, about six inches long, on the left side of the head. The boy was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained under treatment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, as three European ladies were being driven along Cathedral Street in a hired private victoria, the harness of the horse suddenly broke, causing the animal to become restive, and on the coachman trying to pull up, the shafts of the victoria became detached. The horse then took fright and bolted in the direction of Bhuleshwar, where it knocked down one Sawakchund Nemchund, aged twenty-three years, fracturing the left leg. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained under treatment. The carriage belonged to Mr. De Souza, of Colaba, who lets out carriages on hire.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—A cadjan stable, belonging to one Tulsiram Mornji, at Purbadavie Road, Mahim, accidentally caught fire at half-past 11 o'clock, on Friday night, and was burnt to the ground. A horse belonging to the owner of the stable sustained serious burns about the head and body and was removed to the Parel Hospital for Animals. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 300. The fire was due to some lighted ashes remaining in a fire-place in the stable and which were supposed to have been scratched out by a dog belonging to the proprietor. The DeLisle Road manual was on the spot, but was not called into use.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND CHEATING.—The case in which one Ganesh Nathuram, a jewellery broker, figured as complainant against one Jhaniprasad Dewkison, charging him with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect to some diamonds and a pearl necklace to the value of Rs. 2,201 and Rs. 110, respectively, came on for hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Venkatrao, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by Nawabzada Nasurullah Khan. The evidence for the prosecution was gone through, and after that the hearing of the case was postponed until the 9th December, as further evidence is to be taken.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held inquiry, on Saturday, at Goozer Street, touching the death of Netbai, a Mahomedan widow, aged sixty years, residing alone in the room of a house at Pakmodia Street. About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, deceased went to visit some friends of hers who reside on the second floor of a house in Goozer Street. The persons whom she intended to see were away from home, and Netbai, after staying there for two hours, started to return home. As she was going down the staircase of the second floor, she missed a step and fell on the landing of the first floor, fracturing her head. Some of the tenants residing in the house ran to the spot on hearing the noise of the fall and found the woman dead, bleeding from the mouth. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RESULT OF A FAINTING FIT.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Sonapore Burning-ground, regarding the death of Yelloo, a Hindu widow, aged fifty years, residing at Kamatipora 8th Lane, who died of tetanus, consequent on a wound she had accidentally sustained by falling on the steps outside her room through giddiness. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the coroner that deceased had been subject to giddiness and fainting fits for the last six years and was supported by her son and daughter, both of whom worked as labourers. About a fortnight ago, while Yelloo was alone in the house, she had a fainting fit and she fell down on a step outside the room, sustaining a wound on the head. Four days afterwards she had fever, followed by lockjaw. The spasms increased in severity, and she died on Friday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BURIED UNDER BUNDLES OF IRON SHEETS.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Manson Road, on view of the body of Bala Sidapa, aged forty years, a labourer employed in the dock, and residing at Argyle Road. About 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased and another labourer were working at the south-west corner, outside the Victoria Dock, removing corrugated iron sheets and loading them into carts. They had removed two bundles from a number which were standing on their ends, and as the deceased was removing another bundle, a heap of them fell on him, burying him alive. A number of labourers removed the bundles and extricated the deceased, who was then found to be dead. There was a number of bruises on his face and head, he was bleeding from the mouth, and the left leg was fractured. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

DRAGGING THE SEA FOR BAD OPIUM.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Shiva Jiva, Shiva Veerji, and Mulji Canji were charged, at the instance of Opium Inspector Nariman, with having in their possession five and a-half pounds of opium in contravention of the Opium Act. Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium, informed his Worship that a certain quantity of opium, found unfit for human consumption was ordered to be destroyed. The opium was accordingly thrown away into the sea at the time of full tide. When it was ebb time, the accused, who were dock labourers and who had witnessed the drug being thrown away, went down and picked up the opium from amidst the mud. The men were at once arrested. Accused pleaded guilty, and, the prosecution not wishing to press much, they were fined a rupee each.

FIRE AT LOWER DAMAUN.—At 6-30 p.m., on Friday, a ship lying on the shore caught fire. Immediately Judge Castro, accompanied by the Abkari Commissioner, Mr. Correeiro, followed by the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, and Mr. Manesse, Chief of the Police, with a few soldiers, were on the spot. The burning ship was the padow, Kashiprasad, 135 candies, belonging to Mr. Pallonji Dhanjibhoy, which had been newly fitted, painted, and decorated and was about to set sail on a voyage. A small hand-pump, which had done work of disinfecting houses during the epidemic, was brought into use, but failed altogether to obtain the progress of the fire, and owing to its being low water, and the space between the ship and the shore very muddy, it became impossible, though more than a thousand persons were present on the shore to render any assistance. Within two hours the whole padow was burnt to ashes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000, and incendiarism is supposed to be the origin of the fire.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CONVICT MEHTA.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Madhowji Mohanji, lately a mehta in the service of Mr. Vussonji Khimji, a native merchant, was brought up under a warrant from the Common Jail, on three charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant and embezzlement of three sums, viz., Rs. 74-9-7, Rs. 500, and Rs. 200, belonging to his master, Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution, the convict being undefended. The accused was convicted by Sir Charles Farran, at the last Criminal Sessions, on similar charges and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Being questioned by the court, the accused pleaded guilty to the present charges. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was incidentally mentioned at the accused's trial at High Court that he had committed defalcations to the extent of Rs. 20,000, including the present three sums. His Worship sentenced him to an accumulated term of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, which was to commence after the expiration of the term of imprisonment awarded to him by the High Court.

FIELD DAY OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Bombay Volunteer Rifles opened their season last Saturday, and went out for Outpost duty practice. The regiment, under the command of Colonel Brown, V.D., proceeded by the 3 p.m. train to Mahim station for outpost duty. One company was sent to the Matoonga Woods to represent the enemy. The regiment formed up and marched through the Mahim Woods. They then took up position as a picquet line with the sentries on the railway embankment, on the edge of the woods, south of the railway station, facing the east. The regiment represented part of the outpost told off to cover the landing of the main body on the Mahim Sands. A party of the Bombay Light Horse, under Sergeant River Smith, scouted in the front and succeeded in discovering and drawing the fire of the enemy, at 5 o'clock, in the Matoonga Woods. The enemy then attacked, and the picquet of the B. V. R. re-inforced the sentry line. The regiment fired with long range volleys; shortly afterwards "cease fire" was sounded, and the regiment closed on the left. They then marched to Mahim station, where light refreshments were issued under the arrangements of the Quarter-master, Captain Cornforth. The regiment was re-entrained at 6 o'clock, and returned to Bombay after a good afternoon's work, to the satisfaction of Colonel Brown and officers of the corps.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge, Thana, returned to head-quarters station from his circuit, in the Allbag Zilla, on Thursday last. Mr. Madhavrai Javerilal Vajnik, B.A., LL.B., doing duty as Nanadurbar, in the Khandeish District, has been appointed Second-Class Subordinate Judge at Dhanoo-Bassein, vice Khan Saheb Temuras Nowroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., transferred to Sholapur. Mr. M. J. Yajnik is invested, under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869, with the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of the Dhanoo and Bassein Talukas in the Thana District, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50. Rao Bahadur Dattatraya Mahadev Patwardhan, B.A., District Deputy Collector, is invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in the Thana District under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, and also with additional powers specified under the provisions of the same Code.—It is stated that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., F. L. S., who is now on special duty at Bombay, in connection with the bubonic plague, will return to receive the charge of his office as Civil Surgeon, Thana, from Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moos, L. M. and S., on the 1st December next.—Mr. Udhavjirao Parbhakar Joshi, Secretary to the Thana Municipality, in company with several municipal servants, was seen vacating and disinfecting a Purdasi sweetmeat seller's shop in the Bazaar Path on Wednesday last. Carbolic acid tats are said to have been put in the Purdasis' shop. On account of the prevalence of the epidemic diseases now in the district, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company intends to discontinue running a few local trains between Kalyan, Thana, and Bombay.

THE LATE DEFALCATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL S. & W. COMPANY.

PROPOSED AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

THE adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company was held, on Saturday afternoon, in Sir D. M. Petit's Broker's Hall, Dalal Street, Mr. Jamsetji Framji Kathoke being called to the chair. Mr. Cooverji M. Mehta having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said that for the interests of the shareholders he would advise them not to make any improper remarks against the agents or the directors of the company, to whom the shareholders had to apply for the amicable settlement of the matter. Since the last adjournment he (the chairman) and his friend, Mr. Mehta, had, in consultation with several shareholders, come to the conclusion that if a conciliatory policy was adopted, the interests of the shareholders would be better preserved. The extreme measures of going to court would, he feared, be detrimental to the interests of all parties concerned in this matter. A resolution framed on the lines suggested by him would be moved, and if it was carried, the meeting would be adjourned, pending a reply from the agents. Several shareholders suggested that a deputation consisting of five or seven shareholders should wait upon Lal Dinbai Paith to request a renewal of the application to that philanthropic lady, who was sure to meet their demands or at least to do something in the matter. After some discussion, Mr. Cooverji M. Mehta moved the following proposition. "This meeting is of opinion that they do not find in the correspondence laid before them by Mr. Mehta that the agents have distinctly declined to do anything in the matter of the defalcations. The meeting is, therefore, of opinion that it will be better in the interests of shareholders to request the agents and the directors to be good enough to make such arrangements as they may think proper for making up the amount of the defalcations without prejudicing the interests of the shareholders in any way, and they may be requested to send their reply to the chairman on or before the 3rd proximo." Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Hakim seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

SALE OF THE WAHALAN MILLS.

On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers of Apollo Street, sold, by public auction the premises of the Wahalan Mills to Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Mahomed Sulleman, the highest bidder, at Rs. 3,03,500, the reserved bid being one of three lakhs of rupees. The sale was carried out by order of the transferees of the first mortgages, Mr. Purshotamdas Gokuldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgages, Mr. Laicobhoy Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said first mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of June, 1894, and an indenture, dated the 23rd November, 1894; and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ranchordas Gokuldas, the nominee of Premshanker Jamiatram, deceased. The sale commenced at 4 o'clock, a fairly large number of bidders, including a few mill owners, being present. The bidding was brisk and competition keen. The starting bid was for two lakhs of rupees, offered by Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji and that amount gradually increased, first by bids of Rs. 10,000, then by Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000, and lastly by Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,03,500, at which amount the mill premises were knocked on the name of Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Mahomed Sulleman, the highest bidder.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of Correct-arrival	ed time.
			H M S	H M S
Magdala's Cutter ...	Scr	Mr Geo Silvester.	5 11 59	1 11 59
Canning 2nd Cutter..	Scr	Lt E C I Lazenby..	5 29 34	1 50 34
Plassy's Cutter	7'53	Comdr A B Prance.		
		R N	5 21 33	1 43 49
Dockyard Cutter ..	Scr	Mr A Monk ...	5 26 49	1 56 49
Magdala's Galley ..	Scr	Capt. H Fleet, R N ...		gave up
Abyssinia's Cutter..	7 33	Lt L H Richardson, R N	...	gave up

Course No. 2.—1st prize won by Plassy's Cutter, and 2nd prize won by Magdala's Cutter.

YACHTS' RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of Correct-arrival	ed time.
			H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr R S Luard	5 8 58	1 23 58
Mannikin	14'42	Officers' R A	5 9 49	1 20 7
Red Rose	11' 2	Rear Admiral Sir J. Hext, R N	5 27 1	1 30 59
Hulda	28' 3	Mr J P Chrystal ...	5 39 28	1 32 25
Cygnet	25'13	Mr F C Richards ..	5 40 22	1 36 40
Chita	Scr	Mr R Comber	...	gave up
Violet	14'42	Comdr I G R Finney ...	...	gave up

Course No. 2.—1st prize won by Mannikin, and 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case. Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depôt: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 24.

THE long wished for visit of his Excellency the Governor to the historic province of Kathiawar commenced this evening and festivites are the order of day. The streets are gaily decorated with a profusion of buntings and bannerets. The public roads and the residences of the Princes and Chiefs are beautifully illuminated at night. To complete the general enjoyment, the weather is charming and agreeably cool, both in the morning and the evening. The place is crowded with visitors. The native princes bedecked with pearls and diamonds, with their suites in gorgeous and picturesque uniforms, are attracting no little attention. Every bungalow is occupied, and if the census of the town were taken now, it would show a considerable increase of the population. There being no bungalow or house available for the guests, tents have had to be pitched everywhere, but even then the accommodation is not sufficient. Hack carriages cannot be had for love or money.

Lord Sandhurst and suit arrived this evening by a special train from Wadhwan, where he was met by Colonel Hunter, who had proceeded thither for the purpose. Long before the hour of arrival, the native princes and chiefs, numbering about forty, European and Native officials, and leading citizens took possession of the shamiana erected opposite the Railway station for the reception of his Excellency. The train steamed in at six o'clock, and the arrival was announced by the booming of the guns from the Saluting battery posted in the vicinity of the station. The Governor was received by Colonel Hunter, and conducted to the shamiana, where the following Chiefs were presented to him:—

H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.
H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar.
H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, K.C.S.I.
The Heir-apparent of H. H. the Rana of Probandar.
The Thakor Saheb of Palitana, K.C.S.I.
The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol.
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, K.C.I.E.
The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan.
The Thakor of Lakhtar.
The Thakor Saheb of Sayla.
The Thakor of Wala.
The Chief of Jasdan.
Azam Laxman Wala, Chief of Thana-Devli (Jetpur)
The Heir-apparent of Surag Wala, Chief of Jetpur.
The Thakor of Lathi.
The Thakor of Virpur.
The Thakor of Kotra-Sangani.
Azam Wala Naja Kala, Chief of Jetpur.
The Chief of Paddi.
The Chief of Uddad.
The Heir-apparent of the Chief of Bajana.
Azam Jadeja Jethiji Muluji, Talukdar of Kotharia.
Azam Jadeja Pratapsingji Meruji, Talukdar of Gavridad.
Azam Jadeja Ladhubha Ratansingji, Talukdar of Pali.
Azam Jadeja Shivsingji Govindji, Talukdar of Gadhka.
Azam Jadeja Narsingji Madhavsingji, Talukdar of Mengni.
Azam Wala Godad Punja, Talukdar of Jetpur.
Azam Wala Bawa Jivaa, Talukdar of Jetpur.
Azam Wala Jam Bhima, Talukdar of Jetpur.
Azam Babi Rustam Khanji Sherbuland Khanji, Talukdar of Bantwa.
Jadeja Bhupatsing Amarsing, Talukdar of Shapur.
Jhala Marsingji Karansingji, Talukdar of Rajpur.
Jadeja Asaji Bhimji, Talukdar of Rajpara.
Wala Bhima Waiera, Talukdar of Jetpur.
Wala Wajsur Wala, Talukdar of Bagasra.
Khachar Sadul Dada, Talukdar of Chotila.
Azam Jaswantrai Dulerai, Talukdar of Vichhavad
Wala Hipa Nathu, Talukdar of Jetpur.
Jadeja Raisingji Jijibhai, Talukdar of Khirasra.
Jadeja Harising Abhesing, Talukdar of Sudhda.

Besides these Chiefs, there were also present:—Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Major G. Hogg, Colonel Sealy, Colonel Fenton, Colonel Snell, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholetts, Major Enthven, Major Bethune, Surgeon-Major Burke, Major Lyde, Mr. P. W. White, Mr. Wadington, of the Rajkumar College, Captain Peyton, Captain Browne, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Booth, Mr. Carrol, Mr. Souter, Lieutenant Wood, Lieutenant Brackenbury, Lieutenant Hancock, Lieutenant West, Mr. Samaldass Vithaldass, Dewan of Junagadh, Rao Bahadur Purshotamrai Lala, Naib Dewan of Junagadh, Mr. Bechardass Veharidass, Dewan of Bhownugger, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Wankaner, Desais Begamji, Mr. Mansukhram Soorajram, Oosman Jamal, Dr. Burjorji Byramji, Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Munshi, etc.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CHIEFS.

After the introduction was over, his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, a Prince of great promise, stepped forward and in fluent style read the address of welcome. His Highness said:—

Your Excellency,—I am extremely glad and deem it a great honor that the pleasing duty of presenting the address of welcome to your Excellency from the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar has fallen on me. I now proceed to read the address, which is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable William Mansfield Baron Sandhurst, &c.

Your Excellency,—We, the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar, welcome with sincere pleasure your Excellency's first visit to this—the ancient and historic Province of Saurashtra, now called Kathiawar. Last year we were rejoiced to learn that your Excellency intended to visit this Province, and those of us who have not the honour of your Excellency's acquaintance were looking forward with pleasure to the opportunity of meeting your Excellency. But the stern call of duty, which we know is paramount to all others in your Excellency's mind obliged you to defer your visit. And although we were very much disappointed then we now rejoice the more in welcoming your Excellency after the success which has met your Excellency's noble and humane efforts to mitigate the famine and stamp out the plague. These calamities have caused great distress and anxiety throughout the greater part of the Bombay Presidency committed to your Excellency's charge, but no efforts which man could devise were spared by your Excellency to minimise their effects. The powers of the officers of her Imperial Majesty's services,—the Civil, Military and Medical—were taxed to the utmost in combating these evils, but these efforts have happily been crowned with success, and we take this opportunity of your Excellency being in our midst to offer you our hearty congratulations. We appreciate these efforts the more because some of us, unfortunately, have had our own small share of these troubles and anxieties. But they were fortunately averted before they assumed serious dimensions by the adoption of the measures recommended from time to time in the notifications of your Excellency's Government. There has recently, unfortunately, been a recrudescence of the plague in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, but we feel sure that your Excellency will succeed in stamping it out. We are anxious to take this opportunity of publicy expressing our utter abhorrence of the diabolical and cowardly assassination of two of the most zealous and faithful officers of her Majesty who were so devotedly labouring to save the very persons who encompassed their death. The perpetrator or perpetrators of this distardly deed have become the more detestable through the time and opportunity they chose for this black deed when every heart throughout this vast Empire, over which the sun never sets, was overflowing with rejoicing on account of Her Gracious and Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

"SCURRILOUS WRITINGS."

There is yet one important subject which we beg to touch upon here, as in respect thereof we fully sympathise with your Excellency's Government, though at and against Jemadar Mahomed Ibrahim, of the we have always hitherto treated with the contempt they deserved the scurrilous writings which appear in some of the publications of the vernacular press. Never before the British Rule have the people of India enjoyed the liberty of speech or writing which they now enjoy. We know that Government do not fear but rather invite honest criticism upon their actions and policy. But the privilege so conferred is being abused to an extent which loudly calls for the intervention of Government and penal legislation. The Native States of India in general and the States of Kathiawar in particular have often been most shamelessly attacked by some of the vernacular press to an extent which, in our opinion, ought to be checked. These portions of the vernacular press usually maintain themselves by levying backmail from British territory where they can ply their nefarious trade with impunity. Your Excellency came recommended to the Bombay Presidency not only by the success of your own political career, but by family associations which are still fresh in the memories of most in this Presidency. It is not forgotten how much the Bombay Presidency owes to the services of your distinguished father, the first Lord Sandhurst, who combined in so high a degree the qualities of the statesman with those of the Soldier; as well as those of your uncle, Mr. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., formely a member of the Government of the Bombay Presidency. The expectations raised by such happy associations have been fully fulfilled by your Excellency's public acts and utterances, and the just road and benevolent policy which has formed the basis of your administration, the readiness with which your Excellency has listened to complaints, and the measures you have taken to ascertain the real wants of the people by calling to your counsels the leaders of the different communities in civil affairs have won for your Excellency the entire confidence of the public. The former internecine strife which ruined this Province has given place to a period of unbroken peace and solid progress under the benign ægis of the British Government-524 miles of railways, besides made—roads, telegraphs, post offices and educational institutions testify how cordially western civilisation has been welcomed in this Province. We are proud of these signs of enlightenment, and of none more so than the College for the education of the Chiefs of Kathiawar inaugurated 27 years ago, by Sir Seymour FitzGerald, at which not only have most of our present ruling Chiefs been educated but many of those outside Kathiawad claim this college as their alma-mater. The last adition to the many central institutions maintained by the co-operation of the Chiefs is our new Rasul-Khanji Hospital for women which has been built at a considerable cost by his Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh and generously presented to the Province for the alleviation of the sufferings of the female portion of the community. This charitable institution will be under a lady M. D. Miss Wickham, our Zanana medical officer, and will be maintained from the States General Fund at an annual cost of about Rs. 14,000. We feel sure this endeavour to overcome the obstacles in the way of medical relief to women will be viewed with approbation by one who has made hospitals and hospital management a subject of special attention. Our pleasure at your Excellency's visit is enhanced by the circumstance that your Excellency proposes to present the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Khachar Shri Ala Chela of Jasdan, the first Chief of the Kathi tribe who has been thus decorated, as one of our most respected rulers. In concluding this addresswe hope your Excellency's visit will be one of unalloyed pleasure and interest; and, in thanking your Excellency for honouring this Province we take the opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our loyal and unswerving devotion to her Majesty's throne and person.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with cheers, said: Your Highness and Chiefs of Kathiawar,—I thank you most sincerely for the address which has been just read and also for the kind terms in which you referred to me, my father, and my uncle, who were in this Presidency at one time, and also the kind expression of sympathy towards the Government in the difficult times that we have just passed through in the last year. You are all well aware—in fact you have noticed it in your address, that it had been my intention to visit the Province of Kathiawar twelve months ago, but the sad circumstances of famine and plague, to which you have alluded, prevented my coming and entailed my presence at the seat of Government. You have alluded in general terms to my efforts both in regard to famine and plague. I am thankful to say that famine may be said now to be in the Presidency a thing of the past, but while I accept the kindness of the sentiments in regard to the plague, I am sorry that the present recrudescence of the plague is of a most formidable character. I should like to notice in passing what I have stated on some former occasions, that I am quite certain that no Governor and no Government have ever been served by a more devoted body of public servants than those to whom you have referred whose sole and single object is to alleviate the sufferings of those who are around them. I have long wished to visit the provinces of Kathiawar. I have heard much of the excellent institutions to which you allude and you rightly say that I take great interest in all matters connected with hospital management with which I claim most intimate knowledge. I am pleased to think my visit will last three or four days, which will give me an opportunity of seeing all the places I desire. You refer in your address to the Native Press. I noticed what you say in regard to its position and the State in Kattyawar. Your Highness and Chiefs, you will have noticed the action which the Government has taken against certain papers. I am glad to think that I shall have an opportunity to-morrow at Darbar of touching on two or three subjects of what I consider of considerable interest. I cannot, of course, go into detail on many subjects in your address. One that caught my closest attention was a reference to the Rajkumar College—an institution of overwhelming interest. I am looking forward with pleasure to the occasion when I am to preside at the prize-distribution of that Institution. Your Highness and Chiefs, I think it will be convenient for me now to withdraw from this assembly. I have come here full of hopes to observe the civilization which has arisen out of a state of disorder some fifty or sixty years ago and in thanking you most cordially for the kindness and cordiality of your welcome, I am certain that my present visit will in no way fall short of my expectations (Loud cheers).

Lord Sandhurst then drove to the Residency, where he is staying as the guest of Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

H. E. the Governor passed this morning through Ahmedabad on his tour in Kathiawar. A number of gentlemen had collected at the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst those present were:—Mr. C. H. Gibb, Collector; Mr. Clabby, Police Superintendent; Mr. Emanuel, Assistant Collector, Dr. Bartholomeur; R. Reynolds, Assistant Police Superintendent; Mr. H. F. Grey; Mr. F. D. Fry, I. C. S., Sessions Judge; Major Quinton; Lieutenant Will; Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Chotabal, C. I. E.; Rao Bahadur Lalbhanker; Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam; Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Karaka, etc.

His Excellency spent a few minutes in conversation with the Collector and then proceeded to Wadhwan by mail *en route* to Rajkote. He was presented with flowers and garlands by Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chotalal.

CEREMONIAL AT RAJKOTE.

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

Though Lord Sandhurst arrived here last evening, he was astir early this morning, and remained busy the whole day in attending to several functions. In the morning he drove to the new State Paddock and performed the opening ceremony there in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage of Princes dand Chiefs of Kathiawar, European and native officials and prominent native residents. The proceedings began by Motichand Tulsi, State Karbhari, reading the report which, amongst other things, stated:—

Your Excellency, Colonel Hunter, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Minor Thakor Saheb of Rajkot it gives me great pleasure to accord your Excellency a hearty welcome. Though the State of Rajkot is a small principality in comparison to the other leading States of Kathiawar, it yields to none in its loyalty and devotion to her Majesty's throne and person and to her Majesty's august representatives. It is specially fortunte in having been selected for the head-quarters of the Province and this accounts for its rapid growth and development under the benign ægis of the Agency. Among the many improvements which have been carried out from time to time in this State, the starting of a Paddock for the breeding of horses and a dairy in connection therewith was considered to be very desirable from every point of view, and it is a matter of great gratification to us that your Excellency has condescended to open the ceremony of opening this Paddock in the commencement of your Excellency's tour in this Province. I need hardly say that the fact that this institution will be opened at your Excellency's hands is an auspicious omen of its future success. This Province of Kathiawar had formerly a very high reputation for its breed of horses. The fame of Kathi mares and horses had spread even to distant countries like Marwar, Rajputana, &c. from which people very often used to come and buy these animals at fancy prices. Every Kathi Chief, however petty, used to breed horses more or less according to his means, and even private individuals found it to their interest to rear young stock. Unfortunately, for various reasons this once prolific breeding ground is losing its reputation and now hardly produces enough suitable animals for its own use, while Government are unable to procure horses for remount purposes. Within the last few years, however, regular horse-breeding institutions have been started in several States and have so far produced satisfactory results, and it is hoped, by judicious measures, to revive the interest of the people generally in horse-breeding. The idea of starting a paddock in this State had been entertained shortly after the demise of the late Thakor Saheb Bawajiraj, but it could not be carried out for, among other reasons, want of funds. It is indeed a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction that the scheme has now been reconsidered and carried into effect. With your Excellency's permission I will give a short account of the system on which this institution will be worked.

At present we propose to start with 50 brood mares and 4 stallions. Of these we have already about 40 mares and 2 stallions. The spot selected is an ideal one for horse-breeding, for it is high and open and consists of hard soil to give the stock sound feet. It has a running stream on either side of it and encloses an area of 350 acres, any part of which can be irrigated from the Lalpuri Lake. The buildings which have been designed and constructed by our talented and experienced Engineer Mr. Booth are divided into 3 parts, one for young stock, the other for mares and the third for the stallions. Every means will be adopted to ensure economy and make the scheme profitable. The mares will be available for Durbar use either as carriage horses or police horses and for revenue purposes in the districts. When within 2 or 3 months of the foaling they will be brought back into the paddock and others supplied in their place. In the 350 acres of land occupied for the purpose we have utilized about 200 acres of waste land which did not pay anything to the State. This will become a grass preserve for the animals to graze in. The other 150 acres are cultivable and will be utilized for growing lucerne, guinea grass, &c., for the use of the animals of the paddock. We propose to carry out all the agricultural operations with our paddock animals and be independent of all external help, so that the animals will earn their food and they and their offspring will enjoy the better health for the exercise.

Side by side with this institution we have started a Dairy farm. In any case we would have had to keep cows for the young stock in the paddock, for which separate stables and separate men are required. Without adding appreciably to the cost we have been able to start the dairy as an adjunct to the paddock, the need of which was greatly felt in this town. Captain Carnegy has very kindly taken great pains in organizing the necessary establishment and the selection of brood mares and stallions. The whole project is estimated to cost about Rs. 70,000. As mentioned above, so far as grass, lucerne, &c., are concerned, it will be to some extent a self-supporting concern and, on the whole, it promises to be a remunerative one. But even if it were not so, horse-breeding is an imperial question, and it is, I believe, the duty of the States, and especially of the principal States, to maintain institutions like this, which are not only useful to them and to the people, but also, we hope, of assistance to Government. Under the circumstances our view should not be limited by profit-and-loss considerations, and this State can very easily afford to spare the above sum for an important undertaking like this. The revenue of this State when it first came under management in A.D. 1820 was Rs. 2½4,259 and now it stands at Rs. 4 laks. Since 1820 the State has spent about Rs. 8 lakhs on useful and remunerative Public Works under the able and skilful supervision of Mr. Booth, the most important of which are the Lalpuri Irrigation and Water Works which are now near completion. The Lalpuri Works will cost in all about Rs. 4,50,000. Besides this the State has invested Rs. 2 lakhs in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway as a part proprietor. All this has been saved in a State like Rajkot without impairing any other branch of public improvement or administration, and in addition we have a balance of Rs. 2 lakhs invested in Government Securities and 2 lakhs in cash. This will give your Excellency some idea of the steady progress this State has been making under the fostering and benign care of the British Government and the Minor Thakore Saheb when he comes to the Gadi will no doubt be grateful for the great improvement which has been made in his property. It was felt that is was befitting the position of a State like Rajkot to assist in the breeding of good horses, and for that purpose these buildings have been erected which I will now ask your Excellency to be good enough to declare open.

HORSE BREEDING.

H. E. the Governor, in declaring the paddock open, said: Your Highnesses and Chiefs of Kathiawar and all the assemblage, this is a very interesting occasion to me. I am glad to say that the management of the State has undertaken the promotion of this paddock and I have every hope that when the youthful Chief succeeds to the gadi, he will find the pa

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MICROSCOPE IRON SAFE, TRICYCLE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. A. Rule, consisting of chest of drawers, wearing apparel, tin trunk, tricycle, books, studs, ring, &c.

The effects of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, consisting of boxes of surgical instruments, microscope, iron safe with stand, tin-box, etc.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Teak and blackwood furniture consisting of sofas and chairs table, sideboard, dressing and washhand t bles, almyra, chest of drawers, clothes press, &c.

4 cases, each 20 pieces bacon.
49 cases, each 4 doz. quarts ale.
3 cases, each 6 doz. pints ale.
15 cases, each 4 doz. quarts stout.
2 cases, each 6 doz. pints stout.
10 cases, each 4 doz. quarts stout.
10 cases, each 6 doz. pints stout.
1 double barrelled gun from Army & Navy Co.,

By order of Mr. Pooranchund Permeshridas and on account and at the risk of the cases. The Schilling and Co.

IISTSG 1183—1 case 16 pieces and remnants shot silk, 22 inches 399 1-4 yards.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Eisha Ezekiel Shahmoon—

69 in J 8332-33—2 cases Turkish caps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand office shigram.

Several bicycles with pneumatic tyres both for ladies and gentlemen.

One Gent's pneumatic tyred peerless bicycle, a high grade road-racer only 23lb., little used.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, opposite Messrs William Watson's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, pictures table ornaments, fancy curtains, cooking stove, etc. the property of A. G. WARBURTON, Esq. changing residence.

The above is now on view.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERS' GOODS AND MILL STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 69, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of Manila and tarred ropes, pulley blocks, winches, chain blocks, weighing machine, screw-jacks, suction hose, grain mill, leather hose, chaff cutters, drilling machines, zinc sheets, galvanized netting, iron gauze wire, copper, electric conductors, cotton and leather belting, scales, grindstones, canvas and red rubber hose, lenses, barometer, compass, emery, lead pipes, rubber sheets, crane oil, rubber valve couplings, garden tools, weights, woollen mops, mule spindles, mill accessories, safes, table, chairs, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CROWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House top floor, Apollo Bunder, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Captain JAMES ROBERTSON, leaving the premises.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open-carved furniture suitable for presentation at Home, plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 rosewood semi-grand pianoforte.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built landau by "Kinross" suitable for single or pair.

The property of Mr. R. Woolcombe—
1 Harrington cart, by Offord, London, specially built to order, suitable for a pony or galloway with hood, fittings, etc., in good order.

The property of another gentleman—
1 very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse, aged, very quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, plateware, one first-rate rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board complete, one cottage harmonium, one Singer's hand-sewing machine, fish bowl, one Kaffirs safe, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

By order of the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 10th proximo at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Fort Custom House :—

A lot of arms and ammunition consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Dorabbay Ebrahim, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mahomed Hajee Sheriff Darwish, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th of December 1889, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a public passengers' passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi street, otherwise called Nacoda Mohlla, on the North by the property of Memon Dada Mahomed, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 81 and now under Ward No. 397 and Street Nos. 423-425, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said MUNIAR HAJEE SHARIFF DARVESH.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of December next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Andre Luis de Lima and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Ahmed Nerrielwalla, deceased, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of November, 1890, and made between the said Mahomed Ahmed Nerrielwalla of the one part and the said Andre Luis de Lima of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari ground belonging to Parsee Jehangirjee Bejonjee, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 26½ feet in breadth or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises erected thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the Bengalore or Oomerkhary Road, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of Mahomed Ahmed, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under old No. 96 and now new under Ward No. 2830, street Nos. 5, 7, and 115-117 and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Fazendari ground of Sheriffbhai Canjee, on the west by the Bengalooro or Oomerkhary Road on the North by the house of Kessowji Jadowjee, and on the South by a public passage which is used as a passage to the house of Khoja Khulukdina Khaifaulbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th inst., and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, old portable engine, Indian rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work and brake gear materials, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, copper plates, broken glass, wicks, old tents and tarpaulins, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, French polish, hyraulic jacks, levels and other surveying instruments roofing iron work, lead scrap, hand pumps stationery, wooden sleepers, gun metal and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
KASAULI, PUNJAB.

PRINCIPAL :

MR. H. J. FRASER-HARRIS, *late* Royal Artillery,
Same time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c.,
at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S,
London, W.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL ;
SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY."
N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING ;

Assisted by—

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab) : Honours in Historical Tripos,

who will join him direct from England in February, 1898 ; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year ;

(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)

reads with pupils for all Public and Departmental Examinations, (*e.g.*, CIVIL SERVICES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Forests, Cooper's Hill, the Police, &c.,) either at Home or in India, and for the Universities.

To boys not reading for any special examination, a *thorough* General Education is given, as in an ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL at Home.

Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, &c.

Forms of application for admission and all other information may be obtained from the Principal till December 15th, at "Erindale," Mussoorie, N.-W. P., and after that date at Kasauli, Punjab.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLIE STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1897 at 4-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Thurner, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Jadowjee Pursi, an insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Nensey Narronjee, all the right, title, and interest of the said Official Assignee and the said mortgagee in the following property :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments standing thereon, situate and being on the east side of old Jambles Street, or otherwise called Bhandaree Street, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 737 and 1277, new No. 6456, old Survey Nos. 703 and 784, and new Survey No 2387, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 20 and now under Ward No. 1914 and 1987, and Street Nos. 1, 2, 50, and 51, and bounded on the east by the house of Joshi Khujee Pranjee, on the west by the old Jambli Street, on the north by the 3rd Koliwada Street, and on the south by the house of Khurmsey Kunmul.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, Attorneys for the vendor, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, where the title deeds of the said property can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

AN advance of 1-6 per cent. yesterday made the price of Consols in London 113 1-2 ; French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-2, but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·20 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-8 lower, at £62 9-16 ; and Indian Sterling Loan 1-4 per cent. higher, at 117 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-32d. Discount on Short London Bills was quoted at 3 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-8d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was 1-2 cent less, at 58 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

Consols to-day declined 1-16 per cent. to 113 7-16. Paris Exchange on London was ½ centime less, at 25·20 fcs. ; and French Rentes were again quoted at 103¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117 ¼ ; Rupee Securities further declined ¼ per cent., to £62 5-16. Bar Silver remained at 27 1/8d. per oz., but advanced ⅝ cent in New York to 58⅛ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1/8 cent higher at 4·85⅛ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and the same quantity in Gold, to Bombay ; and £10,000 in Silver, to Shanghai.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the price yesterday was 36 1-2s. per 492 lbs. cif., April May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; for White Delhi Wheat, 35½s. per 497 lbs. cif., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with a fair demand. Prices ruled 1-2d. to 2d. lower for several descriptions ; the quanity sold was 1,220,000 skins.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet in tone last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Sales for the day were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. Prices both for spot and arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Prices have continued unchanged to-day for all descriptions. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, of which 100 bales were Surats ; the Imports were 2,000 bales. The market was again quiet at closing, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was steady. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 61,000 bales, or 11,000 bales less than in the previous week ; the amount forwarded to consumers was the same, at 81,000 bales ; but the Imports were less by 22,000 bales, at 145,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 58,000 bales, at 563,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents per lb. ; February Futures were 4 points higher at 5·77 cents, and May 5 points at 5·92 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 106,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands was again quoted at 5 13-16 cents per lb. ; Futures were unchanged for May at 5·92 cents, but one point higher for February at 5·78 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 64,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 4,970,000 bales, against 4,450,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton market has been firm in tone to-day ; a moderate business has been done ; and prices are quoted at Rs. 2 higher. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 182 is asked ; for "Fully Good" Bengal, January delivery, Rs. 142 ; and "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 162. Exporters have taken 200 bales of Berampore and Bengal descriptions ; and the Mills have purchased 1,100 bales consisting chiefly of Khangaum, Bengal, and Dhulia descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,004 bales.
Wheat	2,433 cwts.
Linseed	4,344 "
Rapeseed	1,421 "
Gingellyseed	11,333 "
Poppyseed	537 "
Castorseed	2,685 "
Rice	2,470 "

FREIGHTS are a steady market. A line was placed for Marseilles, for January shipment, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were early in the market as buyers, and rates soon gave way 1-32d., all round. Business was on a very small scale. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very moderate. At closing quotations were given as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 98 7-16 for both Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents ; for 3 per Cents 98 5-16 is quoted.

SHARES are quiet to steady. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 15 lower, and Leopold Rs. 5 ; Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 5, and French have declined Rs. 15 ; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9 16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	61,000	bales.
" " Surats	400	"
" Imports of cotton	145,000	"
" " Surats	Nil	
" Stock of cotton	563,000	"
" " Surats	7,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

The P. and O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, left here, this afternoon.

Nov. 28.

The P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, arrived here, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. steamer Chusan, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the 27th instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 28th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	25,587	29,911	...	3,324	1,03,603	...
Parcels, &c.	65,934	59,744	6,190	...	55,815	...
Goods ...			...	...		...
Other earnings ...	3,831	3,301	530	...	20,364	...
Total for week	1,06,352	1,02,956	3,296	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	21,69,581	19,86,714	...	..	1,82,867	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·902
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	66·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) past day	degrees 86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of wind	N, NE, NW, NNW, NE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 217

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DAVAR—DAVAR—November 27, at Allbless Baug, by Shams-ul-Ulama Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, assisted by Ervad Khurshedji Sorabji Madon, Siavaksa Cowasji Davar, Pleader, Sholapore-Bijapore, to Bai Bhikaiji, daughter of Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Davar, and granddaughter of Sett Hirji Jehangir Readymoney.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LODER—November 7, at 48, Pont-street, London, Lady Margaret Loder, of a daughter.

MCNEILL—November 8, at Carlton Curlieu Hall, Leicestershire, Lady Hilda McNeill, of a daughter.

RADFORD—November 2, at Ilkley, Yorkshire, the wife of Henry Chinnock Radford, G.I.P.R., Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—MITCHELL—November 5, at St. Patrick's Church, Brighton, Sidney Adams, youngest son of Mr. William Adams, C.E., of Hillrise, Putney hill, to Mary Caroline Mitchell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Mitchell, of Colombo, Ceylon.

ROBERTS—BOSANQUET—November 4, at SS. Philip and James's Church, Cheltenham, Clarence John, second son of the late John Hobkirk, Esq., of Drummondplace, Edinburgh, and of Baroness Farina Firrao, to Nora Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Bosanquet, Esq., I.C.S., and of Mrs. Bosanquet, of Cleddon Hall, Trellech, Monmouthshire.

LETHBRIDGE—BURBIDGE—November 5, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., to Emma, widow of Frederick Burbidge, and youngest daughter of the late John Neave.

LOW—PORTER—November 2, at St. Lawrence's Church, Thanet, Charles Ernest Low, B.A., of the Indian Civil Service, to Florence May, youngest daughter of James Rogers Porter, Dancsliffe, St. Lawrence.

REX—OLDSON—NURSEY—November 6, at St. Mathew's Church, Brixton, Frederick Percy Reynoldson, of Brecknock-road, London, to Jessie Louise Fairfax (Jess), eldest daughter of the late John Fairfax Nursey, of the India Office, Whitehall, and 29, Morval-road, Irixton.

WHITLOCK—SPRAGUE—November 6, at Eastbourne, George F. A. Whitlock, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, only son of Captain Whitlock, late of H. M. 88th Regiment, and grandson of the late General Sir George C. Whitlock, K.C.B., to Rebecca Marguerite, eldest daughter of H. J. Sprague, Esq., U. S. Consul, Gibraltar.

DEATHS.

HENDERSON—October 26, at Marburg, Austria, Mary Eleanor Berger, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. R. Henderson, C.B., of the Royal (Madras) Engineers.

MENZIES—November 10, at Earling, Fanny Elizabeth, wife of Colonel O. Menzies, Indian Staff Corps, aged 53.

RICKETTS—October 26, at Oak Hill Grove, Surbiton, Jane Hester, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, aged 73.

RUSSELL—November 7, at Bagnor, Charles Martin Russell, M.D., late of Chuprah, Bengal, aged 62.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1897.

ONE of the most virulent outbreaks of plague that have occurred in India during the present epidemic, broke out in February last in Portuguese territory in Lower Damaun. A joint report on the outbreak in Damaun, and the effect of preventive inoculation in checking it, has been prepared by Dr. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons, the President of the Government Committee for the investigation of bubonic plague in Bombay. The facts set forth in the report were collected by Professor Koch and Dr. Gaffky, of the German Scientific Mission in Bombay, and Dr. Haffkine on the 20th and 21st of May, and by Dr. Lyons, who made a house-to-house visitation at the end of that month, to complete and verify the information gathered on the first visit. The local authorities, including the Governor, Colonel Vilar, Mr. Judge, Assistant Collector, in charge of the preventive police and plague operations in British territory on the Damaun frontier, and the Portuguese medical practioners, gave every facility for inquiry. Damaun is a small town, divided by a river into two parts. Lower Damaun, the largest and the business part of the town, with a population of five thousand, and its adjacent villages, was attacked by the plague. The Fort, or Upper Damaun, where the Governor resides, and the Government offices are situated, almost wholly escaped, whether by the establishment of a sanitary cordon between the upper and lower towns, or through the operation of some other cause, is not clear. The plague attacked almost exclusively three of the villages making part of the lower town—Lower Damaun, properly so-called, with a population of five thousand, Katheria, the property of Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala, with four thousand and seven hundred inhabitants, and Khariwadi, with twelve hundred. This part of the town is thickly populated, the inhabitants being crowded together in small houses ; the port has active business relations with Bombay. The first attacks were observed in February, amongst new arrivals from Bulsar, where the plague was raging, and amongst sailors coming from Karachi in native crafts. Before the end of the month the disease broke out among the fishermen living in huts close to the river where the shipping is moored. In the last days of February, people began to fly from Lower Damaun and the exodus increased daily as the epidemic gained in intensity. On the 23rd of March, the Governor placed a cordon along the river, and stopped communication between the lower and upper parts of the town. A week later the Bombay Government established a cordon on the frontier and closed British territory against the fugitives. By that time two thousand persons had fled from the city.

The worst period of the epidemic corresponded to the month following the closing of the Damaun frontiers. In the middle of April, the number of deaths was eighty per diem ; the mortality remained stationary for about a week and then began to decline. On the 25th April, the Governor placed a guard in the burial and burning grounds. While the number of deaths reported by the inhabitants on that day was eleven, the bodies disposed of in the presence of the guard numbered thirty-four. Up to that time the daily mortality officially recorded was furnished by the inhabitants coming to the registration office to declare cases of death occurring in their families. The Parsee community, however, had kept peons at the burial and burning grounds to ascertain the correct number of deaths. It was clear that the registered mortality up to the 25th April was far below the reality. In the twenty-five days between that date and the 19th May, when Professors Koch, Gaffky, and Haffkine arrived, the number of bodies disposed of was 675—an average of twenty-five deaths a day—at a time when the population was largely reduced by migration and death. The mortality had dropped on the two preceding days to six and eight. The Governor and the Damaun doctors were of opinion that the deaths that occurred before the exodus and when the epidemic was at its height, averaged thirty a day from the first of March, without reckoning the mortality before that date. That estimate would give a total of 2,325 deaths from plague. Of this number 2,093 deaths were subsequently authenticated by a house-to-house inquiry, instituted by the owner of Katheria, Sorabji Damaunwala. Up to the end of July, the deaths from plague in Damaun were 2,352. The fishermen head the list with 600, the Musulmans come next with 440, Hindu low castes 351, unknown castes, 200, Portuguese, 34, Daxini goldsmiths, 80. The Parsees, numbering 306 men, women and children, lost six from plague and none died from any other cause. The inoculations in Damaun were in four series. There were altogether inoculated in Lower Damaun 2,297. Up to the time of the Scientific Committee's visit, the number of the inoculated was 1,645. Over four times as many remained uninoculated. One-third of the latter died of plague. The deaths among the inoculated were under forty. Mr. Sorabji, on whose initiative the inoculations were introduced, closely followed up every case, and kept a register of the results, and the details furnished to the scientific committee were found to be scrupulously correct. There could be no doubt that the inoculated exhibited a remarkable degree of immunity. Of the 306 Parsees, 276 were inoculated twice. Only one, a woman, was inoculated once ; characteristic plague developed on the same day, and death supervened the next. Seven other inoculated Parsees were attacked at different periods, varying from three days to a month after inoculation, but they all recovered. Of the twenty-nine uninoculated members of that community four died from plague, most of them living in houses with the inoculated who were not attacked. In one well-to-do family fourteen were inoculated ; of the two who were not, one died of the plague ; the others living in the same house did not take it. Fifty servants lived in Mr. Sorabji's house and a hundred and fifty in his garden. All of them were inoculated except one, who got the plague and died of it. One of the inoculated, a child of four years, also died of plague ; the rest escaped attack, although the disease was raging violently all around. The German commissioners and Dr. Haffkine, having concluded the inquiry up to this point, and obtained information as to the differences in soil, climate, and water-supply of Upper and Lower Damun, left on the 22nd May. Dr. Lyons went to Damaun four days later to ascertain by a house-to-house inquiry the exact number of deaths that had occurred amongst the inoculated. The town was divided into four districts, and the houses were visited section by section. Many had been vacated by the inhabitants, who were encamped in fields outside the town. The British and Portuguese cordons prevented anyone from getting away.

The small number of the inoculated who were attacked by the plague and the large proportion of recoveries is the more remarkable, seeing that the prophylactic used in the four series of inoculations was, unfortunately, of very unequal value. In the first series, the lymph used was prepared from a strong virus and produced the necessary reaction when injected in small standard doses. Dr. Kalapesi, sent from the laboratory in Bombay, inoculated 846 persons, amongst whom there were 17 cases with three deaths—a mortality of 0·4 per cent. Dr. Poiares, the Portuguese physician in charge of the plague hospital in Damaun, inoculated 171 persons with the same lymph, but gave much smaller doses. Amongst his patients there were six cases of plague with three deaths. Among the 7,213 uninoculated, the deaths numbered 716, the mortality being 9·9 per cent. The same rate of mortality amongst the inoculated would have given 101 deaths instead of six—a difference of over 94 per cent. Even the very small doses given by Dr. Poiares reduced the mortality amongst his patients very notably. The second series of inoculations had to be made at a time when the demand for lymph in Bombay, Mora, Poona, Bulsar, Damaun, and Tarapore had nearly exhausted the strong material. Dr. Kalapesi was again deputed to Damaun, but with a much weaker lymph, which was used by him and Dr. Poiares in doses two or three times larger than before. There was an increase in the number of attacks, and the mortality among those operated upon by Dr. Kalapesi was 1·3 per cent., and among Dr. Poiares's patients 3 per cent. Nevertheless the mortality among those inoculated with a very weak lymph was eight-five per cent. less than that among those who were not inoculated at all. The experience with the third and fourth series was very similar ; notwithstanding the inferiority of the lymph, the diminished susceptibility amongst the inoculated was manifest. The proportion of the inoculated to the rest of the population—2,197 to 2,033—proves that the inoculated did not represent any particularly favoured class, possessing local or personal immunity ; in a considerable number of cases the inoculated and the uninoculated lived in the same house. The victims amongst the uninoculated were far more numerous than those amongst the inoculated. The people living in threatened localities were the most eager for inoculation. It has been demonstrated that inoculation with properly prepared lymph reduces the mortality by eighty to ninety per cent., and happily there is no difficulty in producing lymph of the necessary strength in any required quality, in a laboratory organised on a proper scale, with a proportionate staff. The experience in Kirkee, in Poona, and elsewhere confirms that obtained in Damaun, and placed on record in the joint report of M. W. M. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons. The *Patrika* of Calcutta thinks it has scored a point against the plague policy of the Government, when it points to the expenditure of twelve or fifteen lakhs in Bombay on sanitary measures, and the enforcement of segregation in Poona, and affirms that they have failed to check the progress of the plague. It affects to believe that "segregation and sanitary measures are gigantic failures," and asks why this waste of money should continue, and the people still be subjected to terrible suffering. Segregation and sanitary measures have not failed where they have been thoroughly carried out. But if people will not submit to a fleeting inconvenience for the sake of saving their own and others' lives, the best efforts of the authorities may, and indeed must, fail of their full effect. It is therefore the more necessary to supplement such measures by free recourse to the preventive treatment which has proved so signally successful under very adverse circumstances in Damaun.

THE anticipation that when the drawing of Council Bills is resumed in the New Year the sales will be large in order to make up arrears is no doubt having an effect in keeping exchange below the high water mark of sixteen pence which it reached for a week or two in September. But it is an altogether gratuitous assumption to suppose that the market will be rushed with Councils. On the contrary, we have good reason to believe that the drawings during the three months from January to March will not exceed the normal requirement of the Secretary of State for those months. The probability is that a sterling loan will be resorted to for keeping the India Office in funds until the next financial year, when the situation of the public exchequer will have greatly improved. The anticipation that a rupee loan will be

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BREACH OF FAITH QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Balfour, Lord George Hamilton, and Sir H. Fowler publish long controversial letters concerning the "breach of faith" question.

The Ministers remark on the complete silence of the Liberals in Parliament and the Blue Books relating thereto.

Sir H. Fowler states he raised the question in a private despatch to Lord Elgin whose reply was submitted to the Cabinet prior to the decision, regarding the withdrawal from Chitral.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT ON THE FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir W. V. Harcourt speaking at a meeting at Kirkcaldy, strongly attacked the frontier policy of the Government, and declared that the military element had captured the Government of India quoting in support of this Sir George White's speech at Simla.

Sir William said it meant ceaseless war on our Indian frontier.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN VIENNA.

Disorderly scenes took place in the Vienna streets last evening.

The students reinforced by the mob endeavoured to organize a demonstration against the Government.

The Police arrested large numbers of the rioters.

SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.

Thirteen Deputies of the Austrian Reichsrath were to-day suspended and removed by police after storming the platform of the President who fled.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The attacks on the President of the Austrian Reichsrath were renewed to-day. One of the Deputies who was suspended and forcibly ejected struck the police with a stick and was conveyed to the sation.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Emperor of Austria has adjourned the Reichsrath indefinitely.

THE PROSPECTS OF INDIAN COTTON.

Purchases of Cotton for Bombay have been made in Liverpool this week, and it is believed that if the present prices continue, American Cotton will drive Indian Cotton out of Europe and beat the native article in India itself.

THE SITUATION IN WEST AFRICA.

REPORTED CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES.

LONDON, Nov. 27,

A rumour has reached the Colonial Office of a conflict between 400 British and a French force at Nikki, but it is officially discredited and believed that the rumour is traceable to some conflict between the French and the natives.

LATER.

Reuter announces from Lagos that the rumour of a conflict having occurred at Nikki between the French and English is unfounded.

RUSSIA AND KIAOCHAU.

It is reported that Russia has acquiesced in the German occupation of Kiaochau provided that she has a free hand in the Corea.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is understood that the enquiry into the Dreyfus case has closed and that the decision o the Committee is expected on Tuesday.

THE PORTE AND THESSALY.

Russia supported by France is urging the Porte to commence the evacuation of Thessaly.

THE THAKORE OF MORVI.

The Thakore of Morvi has been invested at Windsor Castle with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and lunched with her Majesty the Queen afterwards.

STODDART'S TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

Stoddart's team is playing thirteen of Queensland and scored 636 in their innings.

THE GROWTH OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.

The *Novosti* says that the growth of German influence in Eastern Europe and Asia will ultimately oblige Great Britain, Russia, and France to combine and protect their interests.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Parliament will meet on the 8th February.

MORE PLAGUE DOCTORS FOR INDIA.

The India Office has despatched twenty-five more plague doctors and twelve nurses to India.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Spanish Government have issued a Decree granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, with insular Parliaments consisting of a Chamber with a representative and administrative Council, the supreme executive power being vested in the Governor-General.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A STRONG POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

News to hand to-day says that all is quiet in the Tochi.

As the Tochi Field Force is about to break up, the question of providing a sufficient garrison in the Tochi Valley is now being considered in communication with the Commissioner of Derajat and Sir William Lockhart, as the tardy submission of the Madda Khels shows that this section is likely to be discontented in future, and may be inclined to give trouble again.

The question of establishing a strong post in their country or in such a position as will enable us to dominate them early and promptly is, our Lahore contemporary hears, now under discussion. As regards the garrison, it is intended to keep a Squadron of Cavalry and two Battalions of Infantry more than the former garrison.

The 25th Punjab Infantry has been ordered back to India from the Tochi Valley. They proceed to Rawalpindi, halting there until further orders.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 28.

The Governor presided at a prize-distribution to students of the Rajkumar College yesterday.

Mr. Waddington, the Principal, read the report, which was most encouraging.

Lord Sandhurst made an impressive speech. He remarked that among modern institutions the Rajkumar College was the most interesting, because it trained the youthful nobility of Kathiawar, some of whom would rule their States whilst others would take a useful part in their management, and all would be most loyal subjects of her Majesty. As to the education imparted in the college, his Excellency was glad it was useful and not ornamental and was calculated to so bring up boys that their minds and characters would be formed by the development of their physical and intellectual powers. For the better government of the college, proposals were under consideration to form a council of princes. His Excellency would be proud to become its first president. If the scheme succeeded he promised to visit Rajkot and preside at the deliberations of the council. In everything discipline was necessary, and he was glad it was seen in a marked degree in students of the Rajkumar College. As in riding they learnt to control their temper, so in other affairs of life good temper was essential to success. He advised the pupils to promote self-culture, not to end their education with leaving college, but to continue it at home. Lord Sandhurst spoke of the munificent gift of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar to the college, and was glad one of his kith and kin had taken away so many prizes that day. He admired their physical training, and congratulated them on the fact that a former student of the Rajkumar College Prince Ranjitsingji, had earned so much fame in England as a first-class cricketer.

Lord Sandhurst concluded his thoughtful oration by wishing success to the college, a model institution, and for the welfare and promotion of which, as remarked by Mr. Waddington in the report, Colonel Hunter took great pains.

Last evening, the Chief of Jasdan gave an evening party in honour of his Excellency at the Imperial Institute. It was largely attended and was a complete success.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

The following are the principal prize-winners in the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association local matches :—

1st Match.—Harris Challenge Cup. Won by D. Squadron, 20th Hussars, who made 162 points, winning Rs. 75 and the cup. A Squadron, of the same Regiment, who made 137, obtained Rs. 30.

2nd Match.—Independent Firing Competition. Won by H. Company, Durham Light Infantry, who made 36 points, winning Rs. 120. G. Company, Durhams, and the Border Regiment, both made 33 points, and Rs. 50 were divided between them.

3rd Match.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Prize. H. Company, Durham Light Infantry, made 212 points, securing Rs. 100. B Company, of the same Regiment, made 207, and obtained Rs. 40.

4th Match.—Inter-Company Cup. A Company, Border Regiment, made 418 points, and won Rs. 100. C. Company, of the same Regiment, made 401, and obtained Rs. 40; F. Company, Royal Irish Rifles (362) getting Rs. 20.

5th Match.—Young Soldiers' (200 yards) Prize. Private Wilson, Borderers, made 26, and won Rs. 25; Private Gleeson, of the same (26), Rs. 20; Private Kelly, of the Durhams (24), Rs. 15. In 500 yards, Private Wells, 20th Hussars, made 32 and won Rs. 25; Lance-Corporal Maylock, 20th Hussars (29), Rs. 20; and Private Cribble, of the, same (28) Rs. 15. In the 600 yards Private Gribble 20th Hussars (24), Rs. 25; Private Fuller, Durhams (24), Rs. 20; Private Burns, Royal Irish Rifles (23), Rs. 15. The Aggregate Prize was won by Private Gribble, who made 76 and obtained Rs. 50; Private Wilson, of the Borderers (74), Rs. 30; Private Gleeson (73), Rs. 20.

6th Match.—Rapid Firing. Private Momaney, Royal Irish Rifles, made 28 and secured Rs. 30; Private Wells, 20th Hussars (27), Rs. 20; Privat Wilson, Borderers (24), Rs. 10.

7th Match.—Harris Challenge Cup. Deoli Irregular Force First Team made 170 points, and won, Rs. 75 and the cup; 2nd team (170), Rs. 40; Second Bombay Lancers (166) 2 Rs. 25.

8th Match.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Cup. 8th Bombay Infantry made 220 points, and won Rs. 80; C. Company, of the same (218), Rs. 30; D. Company (212), Rs. 20; and B. Company (212) Rs. 10.

9th Match.—Inter-Company Cup. 7th Bombay Infantry made 392 points and won Rs. 80; 17th ditto E. Company (391), Rs. 30; ditto C. Company (277), Rs. 20.

10th Match.—Gaekwar of Baroda's Competition, 20th Bombay Infantry made 253 points, and won. 100 Rs.; 4th Bombay Rifles (230), Rs. 50.

11th Match.—Company Volley Firing Competition. 7th Bombay Infantry made 157 points, winning 200 Rs.; and No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners (155), Rs. 100; A Company 8th Bombay Infantry (133), Rs. 50.

12th Match.—Joining Native Soldiers' Prize. 200 yards. Private Ahmed Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry, made 30 points, and won Rs. 20; Private Mhadnak Itnak, 7th Bombay Infantry (28), Rs. 15. In 500 yards Private Sajawal Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry, made 32 points, and won Rs. 20; Private Luxmon Sawat Dith (31), Rs. 15. In 600 yards, Private Dhondu More, 17th Bombay Infantry, made 27 points, and won Rs. 20; Private Polah Khan, 8th ditto (26), Rs. 15. In the Aggregate Private Gunajee Kurbakar, 17th Bombay Infantry, made 79, and won Rs. 50; Private Dhondu More ditto (78), Rs. 30; Private Polah Khan 8th Ditto (78), Rs. 20.

13th March.—Recruits' Prize. 200 yards. Private Sayed Newshad, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 25 points, and won Rs. 10; Private Willayat Khan, ditto (25), Rs. 5. In 500 yards Private Ismail Khan, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 71 points, and obtained Rs. 10; Private Santu Kadam, 17th ditto (28), Rs. 5. In the Aggregate Private Ismail Khan, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 51, and won Rs. 20; Private Tumbs Rawal, 20th ditto (51), Rs. 15.

Francis Memorial Challenge Cup won by the 8th Bombay Infantry, who made 171 points, 19th Bombay Infantry making 169, and the 7th Bombay Infantry 120.

THE RECENT KOLAR INCIDENT.

ACCUSED REMOVED FROM POONA.

William Wyche, who was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for escaping from Police custody, having served his time, is removed to Kolar.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 28.

There were 54 cases and 45 deaths recorded yesterday, of which 17 deaths occurred in the city, in the Kasba Peith 8 cases, in Sukerwar and Raste 7 each, in Gunj 6, and in Vital and Sudasee 4 each.

The total mortality was 55 in the city.

In the cantonment there were 18 cases and 11 deaths, the total mortality being 13.

In the Suburban limits 4 cases and 3 deaths occurred; and in Poona District 12 cases and 16 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 44 were admitted, 27 died, and 472 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan 5 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 4 died, leave 84 remaining; in the Hindu 7 were admitted, 6 died, and 65 remain, and in the Guzerati and Jew one died in each.

In the Sassoon General Hospital since the outbreak 223 were attacked, 126 died, 91 were discharged cured, and 6 are remaining under treatment.

There were 54 new cases and 53 deaths recorded to-day, of which 16 deaths occurred in the city; 11 in Sukerwar, 6 each in Shunwar and Raste, 5 in Gunj, and 4 each in Vetal, Kasba, and Somwar.

In the General Plague Hospital 46 were admitted, 13 were discharged, and 39 died, cured leaving 466 under treatment; in the Mahomedan, 10 were admitted and 4 died; in the Guzerathi, one was admitted and one died; and in the Hindu, 3 were admitted and 3 died.

There were 15 cases in the Cantonment.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

Miss Hope Stripe is discharged cured from the Sassoon Hospital, and the other patients were making rapid progress. Mrs. Packwood will be discharged, to-morrow, from the Wanowrie Hospital.

POONA, Nov. 26.

There were 54 cases and 42 deaths recorded to-day, of which 15 deaths occurred in the city.

The total mortality was 52.

In Sukerwar Peith 11 cases occurred; in Raviwar, Sudasiv, Shunwar, and Somwar 5 each, and in Raste 4.

In the Cantonment there were 15 cases and 16 deaths; in the Suburban limits 2 cases; and in Poona district 14 cases and 8 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 45 were admitted, 33 died, and 14 were discharged cured, leaving 455 under treatment; in the Mahomedan 4 were admitted, 5 died, and 87 remain; in the Hindu 9 were admitted, 5 died, and 64 are remaining; and in the Jew 2 were admitted.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett is ordered by General Duncan to go to Ahmednagar to inspect the plague arrangements.

From yesterday the Suburban limits of Poona have been taken in charge of by General Duncan to supervise the plague arrangements.

The General was out early in the morning, and was much pleased at the way the work was carried out by Mr. Plunkett and the Municipal Commissioners under him, who were ready to go anywhere they were ordered.

In the Cantonment 1,577 cases and 1,067 deaths occurred up to date since the outbreak of the plague.

The total mortality in the cantonment was 18.

REMOVING A PLAGUE PATIENT.

Two men were placed before the Cantonment Magistrate for bringing a plague patient from the Cantonment to the City, and were sentenced to one month each.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT JAMESON.

Lieutenant Jameson, Royal Irish Rifles, died, this morning, at 9-30, at the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from Bright's disease. The funeral took place in the evening. A large number of officers had assembled at the cemetery.

The funeral left the hospital about 8 o'clock, headed by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles and a firing party under Lieutenant Bradford. Near the Sholapur Road, the Band of the Durham Light Infantry joined the procession. The coffin was placed on the 72nd Field Battery, and removed by six Sergeants of the Rifles and placed near the grave. Captains Harvey and Morgan, and Lieutenants Daunt and Wright were the pall-bearers on either side, and Colonel Edgar, Captain Addison, and Lieutenant Dwyer, who were the chief mourners, walked behind the coffin. The burial service was read by the Rev. Guthard. After the service was over, three volleys were fired.

Deceased entered the service on the 8th December 1888, was promoted to Lieutenant on the 13th July 1890, and was acting as Paymaster of his regiment till the time of his death.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE RENEWED OPERATIONS.

JIRGAHS COMING IN.

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

News from the Malakhand Force reports that the Utman-Khel Column, under Colonel Reid, was at Selepatari yesterday, some four miles beyond Kot, up the Jhandai Stream. The road has been improved as far as Bargulai, where the force was to camp last night, the Flying Column pushing on to Agrah. No opposition has so far been met with, and the Bartoai people have picqueted the hills to the west to prevent sniping.

The Agrah Jirgah was found on the Pass awaiting Colonel Reid on Friday, and was to be interviewed yesterday. Khanauri Jirgah has not yet been in but the rumours of their entrigwing with Asil Uman-Khels across the river to give trouble are discredited

All supplies have been furnished in accordance with the agreement, and good survey work has been done.

All was quiet with the Abazai Force yesterday.

The first Malakand Brigade reconnoitred yesterday to Ghandevi, unopposed.

ROAD-MAKING CONTINUES.

*SIMLA, Nov. 26.

All is quiet in the Kurram. One hundred Rifles of the Kapurthala Infantry have arrived at Parachinar from Sadda.

General Hammond continues road-making in the low hills up the Bara Valley.

General Blood is visiting Malakhand in connection with the defences to the east. Another Battalion and Battery have been ordered to Ghandhari, near Abazai.

A ROAD-MAKING PARTY FIRED ON.

The Oxfords' Sappers and Pioneers from General Hammond's Camp, who were engaged in road-making up the Bara Valley, were fired on, to-day, and had one mule driver slightly wounded. The snipers disappeared on their fire being returned.

A good bit of road has been made through the low hills, which will be of the greatest use when the advance commences.

COMPLIANCE TO GOVERNMENT TERMS

*LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The total fines in money and arms collected by the Chief Political Officer of the Malakhand Field Force from all the tribes against whom we have hitherto taken punitive action for complicity in the attack on Malakhand and Chakdara amount to Rs. 95,000, 231 breech-loaders, 4,356 muskets, and 1,583 swords. It is expected, says the Lahore paper, another 500 guns will be taken by Colonel Reid from the Cis Swat and Utman Khels, thus bringing the total to close upon 5,000.

NEGOCIATION'S WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

JIRGAHS COMING IN.

The Kuz Totai have already surrendered all the arms demanded of them. The remaining jirgahs of Cis-Swrat Utman Khels, except the Laman section, which comes under Peshawar district, met the column at Kot. These represented the Bar Toti, Khanawari, and Agrah, three in all.

After some discussion they agreed to surrender all arms demanded of them, including all rifles in their sections; secondly, to supply free fuel and fodder whilst the force remains beyond Kuz Totai; and thirdly, to give safe conduct to the survey parties in their country. The surrender of arms is to take place at Agrah. They also accepted the responsibility for any shots which might be fired at the Column.

Colonel Reid is Chief Politon Officer as regards those sections not under the Frpjab Government, Mr. Waterfield assuming the political cares when the Column reaches that section which is under Peshawar district.

*Appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF THE TORMAT PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 27.

Sir W. Lockhart and staff joined General Gaselee this morning.

In yesterday's advance a Company of the Queen's under Lieutenant Engledine, carried a sungar in excellent style. There are two roads leading to the pass, that to the south being the easiest. The actual passage over the pass is, however, hard and much confined. The casualties yesterday were: killed one, Queen's; wounded four of the 2-4th Gurkhas, two Gurkhas Scouts, two Sappers, and one Kabar.

General Tart reports that he reconnoitered the whole of Upper Mastura and crowned the Tormat Pass, seven miles off. It is a very rich valley to the south with many villages. A few shots were fired into head-quarter camp on the night of the 26th.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

AFRIDIS REPORTED TO HAVE A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

When General Lockhart left Camp Bagh on Saturday, the English mail following him was seized and torn up by the Kambar Khel.

A Jirgah was fired on by mistake yesterday. No casualties have yet been returned.

There are rumours that the Afridis have a Cartridge Factory in the mountains, not far from Divatoi. It is said to be a large strong building, where at present the men are engaged day and night in manufacturing and filling cartridges. It is to be hoped that Sir W. Lockhart will keep a little dynamite in reserve for hoisting this building to the clouds.

THE LOZAKA PASS.

JIRGAS COMING IN.

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The following are further particulars of General Gaselee's advance yesterday to the Lozaka Pass. The force comprised the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 32nd Sikhs, Gurkha Scouts of both Divisions, 1st Kohat Mountain Battery, 3rd and 4th Bombay Sappers, and 28th Bombay Pioneers. The pass was found to be difficult and confined. The casualties during the day in addition to a private of the Queen's killed in Lieutenant Engledine's brilliant capture of the sungar comprised four riflemen of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, two Gurkha scouts, two Sappers, and one Khabar, all wounded. After working on the road towards the pass, the 28th Bombay Pioneers returned to Bagh last night. General Lockhart, who leaves to-day with the 2nd Brigade, via Lozaka Pass, to visit the Chamkanni, Massuzai and Mamuzai Country, is expected back in Bagh by about the 7th December when an advance into the Bara Valley will probably at once begin. The force will then be separated from its base for some days, and news will only get through when heliograph stations happen to be struck.

The Alikhel Jirgah accompanied General Hart, on Thursday, on his reconnaissance to the Tosmat Pass, at the head of the Mastura Valley, and it was expected they would have fully complied with Government terms by last night. Of the remaining Gar Orakzais the Mamuzais have come in to Mastura Camp, bringing thefine and rifles demanded, and the Alisherzais are following them. Of the Samil Krakzais the Daulatzais Mishtis and Shekhans have brought in rifles and money. The Rabiakhel Akkhel and Mallakhel have not yet brought in their share, but are unlikely to give trouble, their country lying close alongside the Kohat border and being entirely at our mercy at any time.

JOINING GENERAL GASELEE.

General Lockhart, with staff and the Yorkshires, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and 2nd Derajat Mountain Battery all under Lieut.-Colonel Spurgin, left Bagh to-day, to join General Gaselee's Force the proceeding to the Massuzai country.

To-day's foraging parties collected 2,000 maunds of supplies from Kallakhel limits, south-west of Bagh Camp unopposed.

The Badshai Valley joins the Mastura River about three miles east of Mastura Camp. The Sangra Pass is three miles up the Badashai Valley.

No shots were fired into Bagh Camp last night.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

OPERATIONS NEAR BAGH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*BAGH, Nov. 26.

General Gaselee's Brigade advanced four miles, and camped to-day at the foot of Lozaka Pass, which they will cross to-morrow after Sir William Lockhart joins.

There was same opposition, principally on the flanks one private of the Queen's being killed.

Our total casualties were 9.

STOUT OPPOSITION BY THE ENEMY.

RUSH ON A SUNGAR.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, Nov. 26.

A Column under General Gaselee to-day (Friday) marched from Bagh, and camped at the foot of Lozaka Pass. It was smartly opposed by the enemy's sharpshooters on the flanks and in front, and the troops had a very arduous day.

A sungar also in front was stubbornly held but was rushed in fine style by a company of the Queen's under Lieutenant Engledue, defenders holding on until our men actually reached them.

Our casualties were :—Killed, a Private of the Queen's. Wounded, one Private and nine Sepoys, mostly Gurkhas.

General Hart on Thursday reconnoitered the Upper Mastura Valley, and crossed the pass, whence a rich populous valley was seen to the south. He found the road easy and collected much forage.

Colonel Reid to-day reconnoitered the river and the pass routes to Bartai unopposed. He probably proceeds across the Agra Pass.

*Appeared in our Second Edition of Satur

SNIPERS AND SNIPING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BAGH, Nov. 20.

GENERAL SYMONS with General Gaselee's 2nd Brigade and Divisional troops of the 1st Division left Maidan early on the morning of the 18th and marched to Bagh. The enemy opposed our force from all sides, and a general engagement was going on the whole day. The enemy had collected in the houses and in the knolls and spurs, in fact in every commanding position in this valley. They had to be driven from one house to another, from one hill or spur to the next. Sungars had been built in every commanding position. The houses, being always in a state of fortification, gave them excellent cover, and with smokeless ammunition, they have obtained from us, it was difficult to tell from which house they were firing. These Afridis are acknowledged to be the best skirmishers and as good marksmen as there are in the world. And now that they have a certain amount of smokeless powder their skirmishing tactics are more harassing than ever. At the best of times one never used to see the sharp-shooter himself, as he was carefully hidden—but the smoke of his shot told his whereabouts. But now with his knowledge of the ground, his cleverness in choosing his line of attack, and the speed with which he can travel over the most broken country, in addition to the smokeless powder he is in possession of, makes him a more difficult enemy to punish than before. Our batteries are always too much for him, and on our march to Bagh the two batteries made excellent practice, and under cover of the artillery fire the infantry drove the enemy from house to house and from spur to spur till our camping ground was settled upon and advanced, and flanking parties and the guns were withdrawn to take up their positions in Camp. The enemy as usual followed us towards the Camp, and desultory firing into Camp was maintained till late at night. Our casualties during the day were 4 men killed and 13 wounded; and one follower killed and six wounded.

It is hard to describe the fighting more fully than I have done; the same thing happened in front and on both flanks. Infantry advanced in skirmishing order, the guns took up positions, shelled sungars, and fired shrapnel when any of the enemy attempted to collect. The infantry under cover of this fire from the batteries took possession of houses and crowned the spurs, the enemy never waiting for them to get within close ranges. Flanking parties on both sides advanced in the same way and retired when all the baggage had been passed safely into Camp. Picquets were sent out to establish themselves in houses near the perimeter of the Camp, but a heavy fire was coming from long ranges all round. It seems strange that more casualties do not occur through these chance shots into the middle of a crowded Camp. One man and several horses and transport mules were hit, but it was a most uncomfortable night for all of us. The shots were whistling about at dinner time, and then a lull for half-an-hour or so was followed by a fresh fusilade. The firing practically ceased about ten o'clock, save for one or two shots at different periods during the night. These, I presume, came from some demon, who, kept awake by the cold, passed his night in trying to annoy us as much as possible. Everyone, of course, was well entrenched. It really is wonderful how quickly men can throw up trenches for their own protection when there is a good chance of sniping beginning at dusk. Companies or regiments sometimes arrive in Camp very little before dusk, very often hungry, weary, and tired; but the necessity of making good serviceable trenches has been proved so clearly to everyone that in a very short space of time a good trench has been dug. A fatigue party is sent to build up some sort of shelter for officers, messes, the quarter guards, and the hospitals, and when these are finished the question of victuals is raised, and these have often to be left hurriedly and a volley or two sent in reply to the enemy's fire. Yesterday, large numbers of the enemy were seen to be collecting towards the north-west of Camp, and as dusk approached they gradually left the hills and assembled in villages and houses, about a mile and a-half away. All preparations were made for a night attack, and about 8-30 p.m. a very heavy independent fire commenced from one regiment and we imagined and hoped that the Afridis were really trying to rush the camp. But the firing ceased at the command of the "long shrill whistle" (a la Musketry Regulations), and we found out that the enemy had crawled up to within 200 yards of the regiment and fired a volley. This heavy and angry independent was evidently successful as not a shot was fired into us from that quarter the rest of the night.

I wish the Afridis would try and rush the Camp, but I am afraid they know that their guerrilla tactics and attacks upon convoys pay them a great deal better than any organised attack, through which they are bound to lose very heavily and be eventually repulsed. The Afridis know their own game thoroughly, and play it only too well. The other day a great friend of mine was sitting next to me in our mess over a wood fire, and some shots passed very close overhead. For comfort's sake, we slid rather quickly off our chairs on to the ground and were thus better protected from any stray shots. I was rather amused when, while in this undignified position, my friend quietly remarked: "What beastly cowards these Afridis are"! I really think that they ought not to shoot at correspondents. Only yesterday I was taking out my book to write you a letter when half-a-dozen shots whizzed past my head, one killed a mule just behind me, and, I think, the others passed without doing harm. This was in broad day light, about the middle of the afternoon, and, as you may imagine, I moved from my rather prominent position without waiting for more. But yesterday shots were being fired into Camp from all sides even in the day time, Sir William Lockhart on his entering Camp having one of his escort hit and dangerously wounded. The last few days have really been exciting, firing round Camp continuing steadily all day long. To-day strong foraging parties have been sent out northwards, where the enemy seem to have collected in greatest numbers, and houses across the deep broad nullah are held by our picquets. Hardly a shot has been fired into Camp. The foraging parties drove them into the hills, but I suppose they will "snipe" into Camp again to-night, as groups of them are again seen descending into the valley. This may be only to spend a more comfortable night in their houses in the valley. It is cold enough here, and I should be very sorry to spend a night on the hills some few hundred feet higher.

In all the frontier operations we have endeavoure to hold the balance evenly between military and political officers, for if the latter have made mistakes there have certainly been military muddles which have led to heavy sacrifice of life. An officer who has had exceptional opportunity of judging how matters stand, writes to us in defence of the much abused "Political," and it is only fair that the case should be put quite plainly. "Under the present regime," he says, "Political Officers, other than those who are designated 'Chief Political, are attached to columns during an expedition and are, as a rule, nothing more than additional Staff Officers to the General. If he is a strong man and takes his own line he may also be ready to accept the responsibility for all that happens. If not he will depend upon his Political for nearly everything, and that officer will be supposed to tell him what to do, where to march, to feed him with supplies, tell him the moment when he will be attacked, and, on occasions, to put a ring fence of friendlies (?) round his camp to protect him from snipers. If things go wrong it is the Political Officer who gets all the blame, and every irresponsible correspondent thinks he has a right to abuse him in the newspapers. They may know nothing about local politics and may fail to understand why one man should get a bag of rupees and another have his house blown up. If matters have been made lively for the troops then everything which the Political does which does not involve the destruction of villages and the flogging of headmen, is *ipsofacto*; if he must be made pleasant, messes supplied with the luxuries of the country, convoys run through dangerous tracts, or there will be constant grumbling. The Political is also supposed to have an occult acquaintance with the movements of tribesmen in pitch darkness, he is often asked in the grey of the morning to what has been the snipers belong who have been busy all night about the camp. If he gets a column out of difficulties, secures the bringing back of rifles lost in an action, and puts an end to fighting which has had the poorest results, he will assuredly not be thanked. All he asks is fair criticism and less abuse." There is much truth in the above remarks, and we can sympathise with the Political Officer who tries to do his duty, to help the troops and yet prevent injustice being inflicted upon the people, thus diminishing the feelings of hatred and revenge which coercive measures must always call into existence. It is in matters of high policy that Chief Politicals make their worst mistakes, either through being blind to signs of tribal unrest, as was the case at Peshawar when the Mohmands were on the move, or in timid suggestions to the military authorities when powerful tribes like the Afridis assemble their *lashkars*. Their policy then is a policy of expediency, and it is this which leads to half the troubles on the border and lowers the "professional Political" in the estimation alike of the soldier and of the general public.

Dwatoi having been reconnoitred, so that the nature of the road from Tirah into the Upper Bara Valley is known, the next move on the board is the punishment of the Chamkannis. It was their lashkar which shared with the Mamuzais in the slaughter of the Kapurthala picquet. Within the next few days a strong brigade will be detached from Maidan, taking the route via Kohu Pass to Ensor, while General Hill with the Kurram Column moves in concert up the Khurmana defile. This is a movement which we lately indicated as being contemplated. It is expected that four or five days will be sufficient to deal with the Chamkannis; but once on the move these flying columns often find their work and take longer than anticipated. The brigade on returning will move down the Khanai Valley and re-enter Maidan by the Sarnigah Pass, north-west of Korappa.

Both foot and mouth disease and rinderpest have been prevalent among the transport bullocks on the lines of communication. Between Kushalgarh and Karappa there are only two veterinary officers, and that they should have been able to keep down these diseases without the whole bullock transport being thrown out of gear, is a remarkably fine performance; they have had at one time as many as 500 sick animals in their charge, in addition to their constant inspection of the whole line. Some little time ago an acute outbreak of rinderpest occurred among the slaughter animals at Shinawari, but drastic measures were promptly taken, with the result that it was speedily suppressed, A board of veterinary officers has been held at Kohat to propose the best mode of procedure for stamping out rinderpest at that station. The A. V. D. has been having a hard time of it lately; on the personal exertions of its officers depends to a very great degree the efficiency of the transport.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 12

THE FESTIVAL OF GOG AND MAGOG

MORE gloomy conditions for the Lord Mayor's progress I do not remember—fog overhead and mud underfoot,—but the sightseers were as numerous as usual, and at Charing Cross the crowd was actually much larger than the one that assembled in the same locality on Jubilee Day. One civic procession is very like another except on the rare occasion of the Lord Mayor being a man like Sir James Whitehead, who in his year of office dispensed entirely with what irreverent "Progressives" call the circus element. There were four emblematic cars on Tuesday, one illustrating the difference between the modes of travelling since the Queen's accession; another, British sports of various sorts; a third, "founders of Greater Britain," such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Warren Hastings, Lord Clive, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, facing the music of course; a fourth, India, Australia, Canada, and Africa. The idea, it seems, was based on a popular series, called "The Builders of Greater Britain," which an enterprising firm in the neighbourhood of Paternoster Row is now publishing. Another novel feature were two huge models of ships—one representing a three-decker of 1837, and another a modern man-of-war.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE GUILDHALL.

In accordance with time-honoured precedent the Prime Minister was one of the guests at the banquet annually given in the Guildhall by the new Lord Mayor on his accession day if I may so call it; and responded to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers. It is etiquette that on these occasions the head of the Government should confine his remarks to a review of our foreign relations, but no one finds fault with Lord Salisbury for the slight deviation he permitted himself on Tuesday. He began by making a welcome announcement to the effect that owing to the "judicious and pertinacious efforts" of Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, a conference between the combatants in the great engineering struggle had at last been arranged. Lord Salisbury then delivered two messages from the Queen, in one of which she expressed the deep and abiding sense which she continues to feel of the marvellous display of affection and loyalty which took place in June last. In the other message she cordially recognised the gallant deeds now being accomplished by her Army in India and the "affectionate and devoted support" given to "her throne, her cause and her Empire" by native princes and peoples of that dependency. Lord Salisbury himself paid another tribute to the troops engaged in the frontier campaign and referred to the brilliant successes achieved by Sir H. Kitchener in the Nile campaign. That, however he said was really the only part of Africa to which he cared to allude. Africa was created to be the plague of the Foreign Office, and they had at present negotiations regarding that continent with France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, and other Powers; but it would be prudent not to say anything about these negotiations, except that the Government were animated by strict principles of right and a single and constant regard for the interests of the Empire. Their objects he explained are strictly business ones; they wish to extend commerce, trade, and civilization, to throw open as many markets as possible, and enable trade to pursue an unimpeded course on the Niger the Nile and the Zambesi. "And in doing these things, while we wish to behave in a neighbourly manner and to show due consideration to the feelings and claims of others, yet we are obliged to say that, while we have shown that consideration in past transactions, there is a limit to the exercise of that particular set of qualities and that we cannot allow our plain rights to be overridden." Of course, he referred to the events that have lately occurred in South Eastern Europe and again defended the policy followed by his Government throughout the late crisis. I say the late crisis but as Lord Salisbury pointed out the task of the slow-moving Powers—the Concert of Europe he reminds has like a steam roller great power but no speed—cannot be considered at an end until the question of Crete is disposed of. In weighty and impressive language he expressed the hope that the international agreement will continue. "You notice that on all sides the instruments of destruction, the piling up of arms, are becoming larger and larger. The powers of concentration are becoming greater, the instruments of death more active and more numerous, and are improved with every year; and each nation is bound, for its own safety's sake, to take part in this competition. These are the things which are done, so to speak, on the side of war. The one hope that we have to prevent this competition from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction which will be fatal to Christian civilization—the one hope we have is that the Powers may gradually be brought together, to act together in a friendly spirit on all questions of difference which may arise, until at last they shall be welded in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as a result of thier great strength, a long spell of unfettered and prosperous trade and continued peace." Mr. Asquith is the only prominent Liberal who has spoken in public since the Guildhall banquet; as he is nothing if not emphatic he describes Lord Salisbury's speech as "an apology couched in terms so moderate that they almost disarmed hostile criticism." On the Continent, the Prime Minister's survey has on the whole been well received though the French papers exhibit a little sensitiveness at the remark of Lord Salisbury that England does not wish to take territory simply because it may look well to paint it red upon the map. Our friends across the Channel think this was a sneering allusion to their desire for colonial expansion; but the observation is equally applicable to Germany where it has passed with little or no comment. Lord Salisbury showed great self-suppression in avoiding any reference to our friends at Washington.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

Whatever else may be said about the present Secretary of State for India no one can deny that he has the gift of lucidity. We have had no more lucid exposition of late than the speech delivered by Lord George Hamilton at the annual dinner of the Priory Constitutional Club at Acton, the night before last. On these occasions it is the practice of the Indian Minister to survey mankind from China to Peru or rather from London to Calcutta; but this year he devoted his remarks entirely to the situation on the North-West Frontier of India—and he foreshadowed what may be our future policy towards the tribesmen on the border. At the outset of his clear statement he dwelt on the special difficulties with which the Government of India has been beset in this "annus mirabilis." Famine, plague, earthquakes, political assassinations, seditious newsmongering, wholesale rebellion on the frontier, an involved currency are some of the troubles with which an ordinarily hard-worked Administration have had to grapple. But this is the time that leading members of the Opposition choose in which to hurl against the Indian Government charges of the utmost gravity. Nobody at home be thinks will pay much attention to the declamation of "platform moralists who on their own showing were silent when they had power to act—he refers to the negotiations carried only by Lord Rosebery's Government respecting Chitral—and who only become loud-tongued when they were impotent. But in India it was different, and, said the speaker, "it does seem to me a mean and cruel thing for men of high political position to

Gladstone and Lord Ripon guaranteed Afghan territory against external aggression. The successive steps since taken are not the work of any one particular Government or of any particular party." They are part of the common Imperial policy which all responsible Governments have been compelled to adopt, whether they liked it or not, for there was no practical alternative course. What he had to say about the future was highly interesting, and seems to show a marked disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to temporise on this question. He admits that in settling any frontier policy military advice must go a long way, but holds that in the special conditions of India the question "ought not to be entirely regulated by abstract strategical speculations." He does not tell us what decision has actually been arrived at, if any decision has yet been reached,—which I have reason to doubt,—but he indicates what, in his judgment, are the main objects to be attained. One school of experts suggest immediate occupation; another recommends withdrawal. He favours neither the one nor the other. What in his opinion we should do is to concentrate our strength and attention on those routes and positions only which are essential to the fulfilment of our obligations, and thus avoid dispersion of force and annexation of territory. Elsewhere we should take the general submission rendered to us by the tribes as an acknowledgment of our supremacy and interfere otherwise as little as is possible. Another important point. "Every means must be taken to check and curtail the traffic in arms, and, on the other hand, every legitimate opportunity utilized for opening up roads and communications." Lord George did not attempt to solve the mystery as to how the traffic in arms and ammunition is carried on; perhaps he is not at present in a position to do so. With the means at their command our authorities, however, ought to be able before long to discover the secret. The correspondents at the front tell us in their telegrams that the Afridis are singularly well armed. The assumption that they may be indebted for this to a certain powerful neighbouring State is regarded in well-informed quarters here as perfectly gratuitous, and some people on this side are disposed to look in another direction as the source of supply.

THE *TIMES* AND INDIAN POLICY.

The *Times* refers to Lord G. Hamilton's Acton speech as "a closely-reasoned and a well-considered statement of the policy on which he acts with the aid and on the advice of officials of large experience." It goes on to say:—"In these characteristics it resembles rather the remarkable minutes, recorded on momentous occasions, by the earlier race of Governors-General, from Hastings to Wellesley and from Wellesley to Dalhousie. It is, in fact, a State paper of high political importance, although it is thrown into a colloquial form." Surely this is giving the Council of India credit for exercising more influence than it actually possesses. Far be it from me to wish to detract from the position and authority of the distinguished gentlemen who compose the Secretary of State's Council, but I am afraid that their responsibility for any policy adopted by the Government of the day is not quite so great as seems to be supposed in Printing House Square. There have been occasions—some of them since Lord George Hamilton entered upon his present office—when it might perhaps have been better for India if the Secretary of State's policy had been based "on the advice of officials of large experience," rather than on considerations less entitled to respect.

LORD ROSMEAD, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, AND THE *SATURDAY REVIEW*.

It will be remembered that about the time of the Jameson Raid, Mr. Frank Harris, editor of the *Saturday Review*, paid a visit to South Africa and sent home some highly-spiced letters about the Transvaal situation. Although the *Saturday* professes to support the Unionest party it has no greater love for Mr. Chamberlain than have the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Sir H. Hoskin-Bartlett. In the last issue of the *Saturday* the editor quotes some very stinging remarks that, he says, were made to him at Cape Town by the late Lord Rosmead with reference to our pushful Colonel Secretary. "Of course he (Mr. Chamberlain)," Lord Rosmead is made to say, "is taking all the credit of having issued the proclamation that stopped any possible rising on the part of the Johannesburgers, and of having sent me to Pretoria to prevent a row between Kruger and his subjects in Johannesburg. . . . Whereas he absolutely counted for nothing in the whole business." Again "the man is not a gentleman. No gentleman would act so to his subordinates." Then the following cruel story is put into the mouth of the deceased pro-consul:—"A man talking to one of the principal officials at the Colonial Office about Chamberlain's appointment as Colonial said: 'My goodness, I pity you. Now that Chamberlain is your master you are not likely to have what the Americans call a good time of it.' 'Oh,' replied the permanent official shrugging his shoulders, 'He will be too busy intriguing against his colleagues in the Cabinet to give us much trouble.'" When this attack appeared Mr. Chamberlain was still in Glasgow fulfilling engagements connected with his Lord Rectorship. Some friend, of course, apprised him at once of what had occurred, and, in reply, received the following telegram:—"I never take notice of such attacks." He is the best-hated man in the United Kingdom, and some of his enemies were doubtless delighted at the *Saturday* disclosures, but his refusal to be drawn on the subject is generally approved. Even Mr. Labouchere commends the Colonial Secretary's attitude and rebukes the *Saturday* for what, unless it was obeying the injunctions of Lord Rosmead—an almost impossible suggestion—is to say the least, a very unusual proceeding. "I had always thought," says Mr. Labouchere, "that the rule is both in the Press and in Parliament never to divulge private communications made either by word of mouth or by letter." On the face of it it really does look as if the editor of the *Saturday Review* has committed a serious error, and if he cannot justify himself, people thrown into contact with so indiscreet a person will hardly be disposed to imitate in his presence the candour of the lamented ex-High Commissioner.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Almost more unedifying than the *Saturday's* indiscretion is the passage-of-arms that has just taken place between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain. In his speech at the Imperial Union Club in Glasgow, a week ago, Mr. Chamberlain as in duty bound, did his best to explain away the significance of the defeat inflicted upon the Conservative candidate in the Middleton Division. Amongst other things he said:—"I am not surprised because of the circumstances of the last general election. Immediately after that election was declared, I think I took occasion to point out to my constituents that the victory was not altogether to be attributed to our merits, but that it was much more to be attributed to the defects and faults of the other side—that, in fact, it was to a large extent a penal operation and was intended to mark the disgust of the country at the ridiculous proceedings of the previous three years, more than intense admiration for the party which was then placed in power. I confidently anticipated, therefore, that, the punishment having been inflicted, the criminals would probably be once more taken into favour by some of those who had been present and assisting in their execution. That has been the case, and no doubt in all these elections we must expect that a certain number of Liberals, who expressed at the last election their dislike to the policy which their leaders had pursued will now be inclined to give them another chance." There is hardly any room to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's contention is correct, but it has given great offence to Sir William Harcourt. In a letter to the new member for Middleton he says that Mr. Chamberlain is "a bad loser," that "at his best" good breeding and courtesy are not the strong points of his rhetoric; that he is so devoid of humour as not to perceive the "boomerang" character of the "effusion of bile" quoted above; that the venom he therein displays is that of a serpent gnawing the file; that, he bids fair to turn out a "Disraeli manque"; that he has tempted the Tories to sell their souls for votes; that he assumes the attitude of a lady who is misunderstood; and so on and so on. Most persons when they read this remarkable epistle thought that not for the first time in his life someone had been using the *Times* as a medium for an elaborate joke at Sir W. Harcourt's expense. Their incredulity, unfortunately, was not well founded. Instead of a disclaimer from Sir William we had next morning a reply from Mr. Chamberlain written in the same strain, and concluding as follows:—"It has been sometimes said that Sir W. Harcourt at one time in his varied career considered Mr. Disraeli as a model to be imitated, but in his present model I can only compare him to a statesman of an earlier date of whom Mr. Lecky has written:—'Lord Thurlow, though he had a strong natural bias towards harsh and despotic measures, seems to have taken his politics much as he took his briefs, and he had that air of cynical, brutal, and almost reckless candour which is sometimes the best veil of a time-serving and highly calculating nature.'" Englishmen are accustomed to thank Heaven that their politicians are not as the politicians of some other countries. We shall have to abandon that cherished conviction if political leaders like Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain continue to set such a frightful example to their followers. Some allowance may be made for Mr. Chamberlain who is exposed not only to the deadly fire of his political opponents but to envenomed attacks from members of his own party, but as the *Times* more in sorrow than in anger tells him he ought to have left Sir W. Harcourt's letter to the judgment of the world or at the most to have referred to it in a tone of airy and good tempered banter. We cannot allow past and present Cabinet Ministers to behave like London vestrymen or Tammany bosses.

"TWO GENERATIONS OF GREATER BRITAIN"

This was the subject of a very interesting lecture recently delivered at Toynbee Hall by a former well-known Bombayite, Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I. He pointed out that, as a rule, Seeley's observation is perfectly true, that history is not to be taught chopped up into reigns, and it is very rarely that the accession of a monarch coincides with the opening of a new phase in national development. With a very slight extension, however, the reign of her Majesty constitutes one of these exceptional coincidences, since making allowance for the breathing time required after the 100 years' struggle with France, the development of our Colonial Empire may be said to have begun with the Victorian era. Acquisitions by conquest, it is true, have been since made in the East and in Africa, but the general process has been consolidation and internal development. Within the same period, too, there have been fairly well defined waves of public opinion as to the relations between the mother country and her foreign possessions, and at no time have those relations been so harmonious, or the value of the connection been so highly appreciated as at present. Much has occurred of late years to show the greater prominence of Colonial affairs in our dealings with foreign powers, as well as the commercial value of the connection to which alone, some time ago, public attention was directed. In describing the general development of the material circumstances of the Colonies, the importance of climatic considerations must never be ignored, and the various possessions scattered all over the globe should be considered under four main groups, first, the tropical, where the British element is directive and educational, secondly, the sub-tropical, where a permanent settlement of Europeans is possible, but only to a small extent, and under special economic and political conditions, and, thirdly, the Colonies, properly so called, where British civilisation finds its home in full vigour and completeness. The fourth last group consists merely of the small outposts and settlements occupied in the first instance for naval and military purposes, or for securing communication between the larger units of the Empire, but it is one of the most prominent features of British administration that in such situations, wherever there may be within range any channel for distribution, a large trade springs up in the hands, chiefly, of foreigners attracted by the security and protection of the British flag. The relative proportions of each of these groups in area and population were shown in diagrams, and a brief account was given of their advance in material prosperity illustrated by both diagrams and by a few pictures of the more interesting features of well known places. In connection with the colonies proper, the extent to which each group serves as an outlet for the excessive or the enterprising classes of the mother country, is, at the present day, not very large, and Colonial arms are not open to many whom we can spare from our domestic industries. The full responsibility for the administration of the resources of the Colony is now vested in the local authorities, and the general tendencies of the exercise of that power differ materially in each group. After considering our foreign possessions as units of the Empire, the Empire itself has to be regarded in its relation to the other powers of the civilised world. The dangers to which we are exposed owing to the jealousies and envy of others, are many and certain. The cause of the animosity, Mr. Baines remarked, might be appreciated from a diagram he exhibited giving the relative proportions of the British and other Empires of the present day. The chances of disintegration by foreign attack, by internal revolt, or by simple declaration of independence, may be briefly summarised. Where we are in a minority, dominating an alien minority of inferior race and civilisation, the "impatience de souffrir" of Seeley has to be staved off by firm and just dealings, bringing with them, first, the fullest amount of material prosperity, as a basis for higher progress, and, again, the absence of motive for a change of foreign domination. Where, on the other hand, we have to deal with our own race alone or in numerical as in political predominance, we can trust, once we are in a position to thoroughly understand each other, to the "crimson thread of kinship running through all," to the community of race, faith, tradition, and love of liberty and fair play, to their confidence in our sympathies and in our power to protect them from foreign aggression. In conclusion, so far from being in the plight of the Empires of old time to which we are so liberally compared by our foreign critics in this day of Jubilee, the evidence before us indicates no signs of topheaviness, decrepitude or of "Titanic weariness," but, on the contrary, of vitality and endurance unprecedented in our history.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

I recently referred to the somewhat serious illness of Sir Henry Waterfield, Secretary of the Financial Department of the India Office. He has been granted six months leave of absence, and all who are acquainted with his devotion to the public service will hope that he may be able to resume his important duties. In the meantime, the Assistant Secretary of the department, Mr. Stapleton C. Hogg, is acting for Sir Henry Waterfield. The Registry and Record Department is also temporarily deprived of its chief, Mr. Frederick Danvers, whose health has broken down. He has been ordered abroad for three months. The expectation as to the Secretaryship of the Judicial Department has not yet been realised. It was thought that the present Secretary Sir Philip Hutchins would be promoted to a seat in the Secretary of State's Council on the retirement of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The latter's time expired on the 1st instant, and at present there is no representative of Madras in the Council. It almost looks as if Lord George Hamilton had decided not to fill up the vacancy. What will Madras say if he has come to such a decision?

INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Mr. Birdwood, C.S.I., has accepted an invitation from the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts to read a paper during the forthcoming session on "the Plague in Bombay." A leading member of the Bengal Civil Service, now at home on leave, will probably deal with the Earthquake in Assam, the extent of which is not yet generally realised in this country, and it is expected that Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff will be among the readers of papers.

THE TILAK CASE.

As at present arranged the petition of G. B. Tilak, for leave to appeal against his conviction at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, will be considered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, next Friday. The appellant's friends, I believe, were rather hoping that Lord Watson would preside, but I understand that the Lord Chancellor himself will be present. This illustrious tribunal is composed of members of the "Most Honourable Privy Council," qualified under various Acts of Parliament, passed in the present and immediately preceding reign. The Privy Councillors who usually attend the sittings of the Judicial Committee are the Lord Chancellor for the time being, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Watson, Macnaghten, Morris, Davey); Lord Herschell, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Field, Lord Shand, Lord James of Hereford, and Sir Richard Couch.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir William James Montgomery, Bart., who, as an officer of the Rifle Brigade, won the Victoria Cross in the Crimea, and who sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for the Ayr district from 1874 to 1880; Sir James Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart., Deputy Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Stirling; Major-General Ralph Young, R.E., who served at the siege of Multan in 1848 and retired from the service in 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Ramsay, who belonged to the 3rd Gurkhas for 22 years, and who took part in the first Afghan war as well as in Indian Mutiny; Captain E. C. Symons, R.N., who served as Lieutenant of the Chesspeake during the Indian Mutiny, and was Lieutenant in command of the Coromandel during the China war; Mr. Charles Edward Fox, the former esteemed Master in Equity at Bombay; Signor Giovanni Batista Cavalcaselle, the distinguished art critic and collaborator of the late Sir Joseph Crowe; General von Schachtmeyer who introduced the needle gun into the German Army; M. Auguste Boulard, a famous French painter of the school of 1830; Miss Amy Sedgwide, the well-known retired actress; Mr. Paton Priestley, a popular sportsman and gentleman rider; and M. Jean Baptiste, celebrated on the Continent as a lion tamer and menagerie proprietor.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, & Dongri.	5	1	16
C Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2a	0	15
D Khetwadi	1	3	10
E Mazagon, Kamatipura, Tardeo and Byculla	12	0	28
F Parel	0	0	7
G Worlee	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	5
Hospitals	15	3	4
Total	24	6	85
Same date last year	15	14	108
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	60

a From Kalyan Railway Station, on his way from Bombay to Rajgaum.
b From Mody Bunder Camp, on his way from Cutch Mandvie to Bombay, machwa Sakri.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Colaba and Fort	0	0	5
B Mandvi and Chuckla	7	0	15
C Dhobie Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	32
D Girgaum and Walkeshwar	2	0	6
E Byculla and Nagpada	4	3	26
F Parel and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	1	0	2
Hospitals	0	9	10
Total	18	12	100
Total plague deaths to date	13,535	11,317	
Same date last year	11	6	112
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	59

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals was as under on Saturday:—Arthur Road, 62; Parel Government House, 41; Grant Road, 21; Hindu Fever, 13; Jain (Parel), 12; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 9; Dariasthan, 11; Julai, 6; Telugu, 3; Nizampura, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tad, 1. Yesterday, there were 11 deaths and 173 patients remaining unter treatment.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 494, and by land was by Mahim and Sion causeways 3,344, making a total of 3,838 persons. Departures by sea 590, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,298, making a total of 3,888 persons.

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

On Friday last 196 passengers from the Byculla Station and 29 from the Grant Road Station were escorted by the police to the Narelwady and Wari Bunder Segregation Camps.

DAILY REPORTS.

The medical officers' reports show that two cases of suspicious fever, one case of simple fever, and one of cholera were discovered from the various localities in the Mandvie Ward. Two deaths from plague were also recorded in the same district. One fatal case of plague was also reported from Kumbharwada section.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were on Saturday 860 persons detained under observation in the Narelwady Camp, 747 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 393 in the Modikhana Camp. The number of persons in the different camps, yesterday, was as follows:—Wari Bunder, 1,158; Narelwady, 728; and Modikhana, 349.

PLAGUE COMMITTEE FOR POONA.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 2, sub-section (3), of the same Act, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct as follows:—The following gentlemen are constituted a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of Government, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of bubonic lague within the limits of the City of Poona: Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S. (Chairman); Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C.; Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street, D.S.O., I. M. S.; Surgeon-Major W. L. Reade, A. M. S.; and Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones, I. M. S.

The following gentlemen are constituted a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of Government, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of bubonic plague within the limits of the Suburban Municipality of Poona and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments:—Major-General J. Duncan, Surgeon-Colonel Fawcett, and Major W. C. Ross.

At the present day man is much more prone to suicide than woman. But it has been observed that as woman approaches man in her mode of life she also becomes more familiar with those abnormal conditions which have previously been peculiar to men. The comparative immunity of woman from self-destruction in the past has depended greatly upon the relatively less harrassing part she has taken in the struggle for life. To-day it is different. Now woman occupies the field of art, literature, finance, and even politics, and, as she goes deeper into these vocations she must expect to suffer the consequences. Already it is noticeable that feminine suicide is not now entirely due to sentimental causes of disappointed love, desertion, and jealousy, but to those trials of a more material order such as have led men to the act of self-destruction.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD ELGIN AT ALLAHABAD.

[By Telegraph.]
(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Allahabad from Aligarh by special train, this morning, at 9 a.m. His Excellency was received by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh and Staff, the General Officer Commanding and Staff, and all the principal civil and military officers. Government House, Allahabad, will be the Viceregal residence during his Excellency's stay at Allahabad. H. E. will leave Allahabad for Tamalpur at 9-35 p.m. by special train on Monday, the 29th November, departure being private.

Commanding Officers of Corps and Heads of Departments attended at the Railway station on the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.

A guard-of-honour of the 1st Norfolk Regiment of 100 rank-and-file, with the Queen's Colour, Band, and full complement of officers, paraded in review order on the platform of the Railway station.

A Viceregal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Fort on arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.

The Allahabad Light Horse Escort will be drawn up outside the Railway station on the Khusroo Bagh Road and will lead the procession, keeping 100 yards in front of the Native Cavalry escort.

The road to Government House was lined by police constables, and two mounted police constables indicated the route, which was via Khusroo Bagh Road, over the level, crossing past the Cathedral, down Canning Road as far as the south entrance to the Alfred Park, and from thence through the park to Government House by the main entrance.

The N.-W. P. Volunteers formed a guard-of-honour with a full complement of officers at Government House facing the entrance door. The Municipal Commissioners met his Excellency in the ticket hall of the station, when the senior Vice-Chairman read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad, beg to accord to your Excellency a most hearty welcome on this the occasion of your Excellency's first visit to the capital of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Although the Municipal Board cannot claim for Allahabad renown for its ancient buildings, its arts or its manufactures, such as many other large cities of the Provinces—Agra, Benares, Lucknow—possess, yet we do claim for it that in no part of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's dominions are her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects more faithful, law-abiding and loyal, or more sincerely attached to her Most Gracious Majesty's Throne. And it was with feelings animated by the sincerest loyalty that the residents of this ancient city availed themselves of the opportunity of marking in the most emphatic manner possible their attachment to her Majesty's Person on the occasion of the celebration of the near completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's glorious and prosperous reign over her vast empire. We are proud too of our city as the seat of an enlightened and sympathetic Government ever watchful of our needs and aspirations, and under whose beneficent rule we enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity. And we are desirous to express our sincere and heart-felt gratitude for these inestimable advantages. As your Excellency is aware, our ancient city is the seat of the largest university in Upper India, under whose fostering care higher education continues to prosper and progress, and from whose academic halls annually go forth the flower of the youth of Upper India to emphasise the progress of civilisation and the advance of the arts and sciences among the peoples of this great country. Your Excellency has a personal knowledge that our district has unfortunately been the centre of one of the severest famines that has ever visited this land. The cloud of keen want and distress has now happily passed away and we hope under the Providence of God that the coming harvest will bring plenty and prosperity to our but lately starving countrymen. Owing to the administrative measures of amelioration and relief initiated, fostered and strenuously pushed forward by our most able and sympathetic Governor, his Honor Sir Antony Macdonnell, with the ready assistance and co-operation of his subordinates, we are thankful that the severity of this exceptional distress was grappled with, and combated with an intelligence and energy which precluded the possibility of failure. Without, however, your Excellency's hearty co-operation and support of the efforts of the Local Government at a time of such dire need, the efforts of our rulers to stem the tide of advancing want could scarcely have been so far-reaching or effective, and we are grateful to acknowledge that it is to these effective measures we now happily owe the stamping out of a threatened calamity which might have assumed a thousand times more serious and fearful aspect. We venture heartily to congratulate your Excellency on attainment of these happy results, and to at the same time take the opportunity of expressing to your Excellency our cordial appreciation of the just recognition which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to accord to the Honble the Lieutenant-Governor for his unceasing and unwearied labours in behalf of the starving millions of Upper India—a recognition which we are proud to know is shortly to be publicly expressed in this city by the investiture of his Honor Sir Antony Macdonnell with the Order of G. C. S. I. As your Excellency is no doubt aware, Allahabad is one of the large cities of Upper India selected by the late enlightened Governor of these Provinces, Sir Auckland Colvin, for an improved and filtered water-supply, the works for which were opened by your Excellency's predecessor in 1890. Under this inestimable blessing a supply of pure and filtered water has been brought to the door of every inhabitant, and the success of the measure may be estimated by the marked improvement which has taken place in the general health of the population. Naraingarh, heretofore a hot bed and the home of cholera and infectious disease, will, owing to the provision of a pure water-supply, be now purged of its unhealthiness, and we trust, under the blessing of Providence, never again to hear of the appearance there, or at the annual Magh Mela held at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, of the outbreak of a scourge which has each year been the cause of the most serious anxiety to the members of the Municipality and to the Local Government. The members of the Municipal Board are thankful that their city has hitherto been spared from a visitation of the foul scourge which, in other parts of this country, is causing your Excellency's Government the deepest anxiety and solicitude. The local authorities have been fully alive to the necessity for the most thoughtful and energetic measures for guarding against the introduction of the plague into our city, and we are happy to know that the measures adopted have so far succeeded in keeping the end in view. We may assure your Excellency that no effort on our part will be wanting to loyally support the authorities in carrying out any measures which, in our interests, they may consider it advisable and necessary to institute to guard against the appearance of this fell scourge among us. Again heartily welcoming your Excellency to Allahabad, we are, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply, said: Gentlemen of the Municipal Committee of Allahabad,—I have to return my best thanks for the address just read and to express my appreciation of the kind sentiments therein enunciated. I can safely say that my visit to the capital of the North-West Provinces has been hope-deferred on more than one occasion. After every preparation had been made, I had to postpone my visit at the last moment. I have, of course, frequently passed within a few miles of your city, and I remember very well the last occasion because I think under the guidance of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor I took the opportunity of inspecting in the immediate neighbourhood one of those great works for the relief of famine, which you have spoken of in your address. I shall never forget the impression made on my mind on that occasion by method and resource there available for coping adequately with great adversity. Since that time your city has been the centre of the district where the struggle has been most severe, and where I hope I may now say victory has been most complete. I remember that when I attended the opening of the meeting of the great Famine Fund, which has produced so striking a testimony of sympathy of her Majesty's subjects throughout the world for their suffering fellowmen in India, I remember on that occasion quoting figures from your district as showing the great and sudden calls that might be made upon the Administration. Last spring when again I was journeying from Calcutta there were some fears of the dread foe—cholera—approaching this district. At once the system of works were altered to meet the altered conditions, and the danger was averted. Indeed, I should say that incessant watchfulness and readiness has been the leading characteristic of Famine administration in these provinces. I do not wish in the presence of my friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, to say all I think of his share in that work. I only join with you in congratulating him on the signal mark of her Majesty's pleasure which he has so justly earned and the decoration with which it will be my proud and pleasing duty to invest him during my sojourn in this city. But I know it will be in consonance with his feeling if I once more repeat my admiration of the conduct of his officers, who one and all have borne the burden and heat of the day. I feel very confident that the labours of these gentlemen and their unostentatious self-sacrifice cannot but have made a very marked impression on the people of this country, an impression which will not rapidly be forgotten if I may say a word about the services in connection with famine, not wholly performed in these Provinces. I should like to mention the services of the gentleman who is now Commissioner of this Division. The Government of India robbed the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces of the most efficient officer when they indented on him for Mr. Holderness, and I can say the constant intercourse with him that if the famine business of the Government of India has been efficiently transacted, it has been largely due to the unfailing resource, judgment, and knowledge of Mr. Holderness. I am not very fond of speaking of myself, but I might be thought ungrateful if I did not recognise your references of my share in the work of the year. All I propose to say is that at the outset I publicly promised my friends in charge of the various Provinces that if they had cause to seek my assistance in any way it was always at their disposal. It has been extremely gratifying to me that I have received from those gentlemen the assurance and practical evidence that the promise has been accepted in the fullest sense. I think I may safely join you in the congratulations you have expressed that the clouds are now rolling away from the horizon. There is one piece of work which the Government of India still has to do. That is to make sure that the experience that has been gained during the past twelve months is not forgotten. The famine this year has been very widespread and the different Provinces have been worked under different conditions. It is therefore an unique opportunity which we do not wish to let slip. We propose shortly to initiate an inquiry into the success or failure of the operations. We maintain that in these Provinces at any rate success has been amply established, and it is to be understood that we do not wish anywhere to put anyone on his defence, but to collect and collate for the benefit of those who will have to deal with the next famine—may it long be far distant. I have spoken at some length of the calamity which you have seen, and I shall say very little about one of the calamities from which India is suffering, but which I trust you will never experience here so far. The battle against plague in the North-West Provinces has been a battle of outposts, but if I may judge from what I heard from the Commissioner of Meerut that the danger is now pretty well removed from these provinces. The immediate segregation of patients and the evacuation of affected quarters undoubtedly is the readiest and most simple and most effectual method of stamping out the dire disease that has throughout been the view of the Government of India. No one who knows anything of social life in India could fail to recognise that there are difficulties, but I think it says much for the good sense of the people and of the local officers that in many cases those difficulties have been ministered, not exaggerated. Whether your danger with regard to plague is over or not we look with confidence to the co-operation of the local authority. Nothing can do more to strengthen our hands in any measures taken for the preservation of life than the declaration which you have made in the address presented to me.

THE LAW OF CONSENT.

We have received a copy of a new work on Consent, by Rai Hubin Chand, M.A., author of the well-known treatise on "Res Judicata," which is now the standard work on the subject in India, England, and the United States of America. The author takes the remarkable success of that work "as a conclusive proof of the general approval of the plan adopted in its preparation, the plan of the utilization of the labours of foreign judges and jurists for the development of the Indian Law, and of a recourse to judicial decisions and legal writings of other countries for the elucidation of legal questions coming before the Indian Courts." The plan, though noble and grand, might on any considerable scale appear to be rather an ideal one, as requiring an amount of knowlege and research, and other qualifications which can hardly be found in any individual. But wonderful as it may appear, Hubin Chand's works show that he possesses all these to an eminent degree. We have no hesitation in saying that the plan has been carried out in the present work even with a greater success than in "Res Judicata," as the work abounds with apposite quotations from not only English, American, and French works, but also from the German and the Italian, with the legal literature of which countries the author appears to be as familiar as with that of British India. The advantage of the plan adopted is specially apparent in the treatment of a subject which has not hitherto been properly developed in any country, and as to the main questions connected with which the judges in England appear to be at a hopeless conflict. The preface shows that it is these considerations which chiefly influenced the author in his selection of the subject of Consent for treatment. The questions of mistake and waiver, so far as bearing on the main subject, have been treated at length and from an original point of view. The work will not only fill up a vacant place in the shelves of the legal literature of Europe and America, but will take a prominent position upon them, while to the Indian lawyer it must be quite a *sine qua non*.

THE TROOPS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The British India steamer Nowsbera, chartered by Government for the conveyance of the 27th Bombay Infantry from Karachi to Mombassa, left yesterday for the former port, under the command of Captain J. Stone, where she is expected to arrive on the 30th instant. She will embark the 27th Bombay Infantry on the 3rd December for conveyance to Mombassa and proceed on her voyage on the same day. She has taken from here the section C, No. 46 Native Field Hospital, consisting of R. F. Standage, I.M.S., in charge, Shaik Dadu Miah, senior Hospital Assistant, Balaram Lingoo, 1st Grade Hospital Assistant, Lance Havaldar Mahomed Azamkhan, pack, store Havildar, and Privates Shaik Karim and Burmanath Gosani, ward orderlies. The Commissariat establishment will embark from Karachi on account of the plague in Bombay. The Section C embarked on board the Nowshera early yesterday morning from the Sassoon Dock. The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, had arranged for the medical inspection of all the persons accompanying the Section C., N. F. Hospital, before embarkation. Major W. F. Cahusac, D. A. Adjutant-General was present at the docks and carried out the arrangements.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH NOV.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Loudon, R.N.R., with English mails of the 12th November, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Austin, Mr F
Austin, Mr W
Aibert, Mr L M
Alexander, Rev J M
Ainslie, Mr
An Electrician
Anarowa, Mr H V P
Byles, Lieut H R
Battishill, Mr J H
Cavendish, Rev
Carpenter, Rev, Mrs and 3 infants
Clementi, 2nd Lieut J
Crockett, Rev, Mrs and child
Davis, Rev, Mrs and 2 infts
Evans, Mr
Forney, Mr, Mrs and inft
Ferries, Miss C
Frith, 2nd Lieut C H
Garvie, Mrs and 2 infants
Hodle, Mr, Mrs and inft
Hay, Lieut Col H
Hocker, Lieut C A
Kirwan, Mr L E
Lampet, Mrs L B
Lanacroft, Mr
McMurray, Rev H
Mallan, Mr Worcck
Matton, 2nd Lieut
MacLochlan, Mr
McCready, Mr A R
Norton, Mr A
Orr, Mr W
Parsons, Miss
R'wsell Lieut, Mrs and inft
Riley, Mr J H
Rennie, Surg Maj
Robertson, Mr
Scow, Mr
Storey, Mr C
Simon, Mr H
Smith, Mr
Smith Mr Moncrieff
Temple, Mr E
Thomas, Mr T
Tucker, Mr E
Wilkinson, Mr W
Wells, Mr and Mrs S Day

From Brindisi.

Baldwin, Mr and Mrs
Bolton, Lieut A H
Botherill, Mr R O G
Chalk, Mr and Mrs H P
Dixon, Mr H R
Fraser, Mr F R
Finch, Mr B T
Gwyn, Capt
Grant, Mr J A
Heel, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Horsfall, Mrs S M
Inverarity, Mr J D
Martin, Sir A and Mr E
McKee, Mr J A
Norledge, Mrs
Simson, Mr B G
Thomas, Mr P

From Gibraltar.

Campes, Dr A
Fernandez Costadio
Vidal, Dr J M

From Venice—Paniaki, Count and Countess
From Malta—Bignell, Lieut H B
From Port Said—Sturrock, Dr P S
From Aden—Byrd, Capt

The following are among recently proved wills:—The Hon. Ralph Abercromby, £31,303; Mr. Henry Adams, £92,153; Mr. Richard Benyon, £722,120; Mr. John Clapham, £29,604; the Rev. James Alexander Fell, J.P., £99,698; Mr. Thomas Fielden, £119,638; Mr. Edward Gibbon, £108,980; Dr. Matthew Hinchcliffe, £51,364; Sir Henry Lushington, £19,124; Maria Jane Elizabeth Baroness De Mauley, £5,700; Vice-Admiral Sir William Robert Mends, £1,085; Mrs. Margaret Oliphant Wilson Oliphant, £804; Mr. David Powell, £13,135; Mr. Robert Price, £56,149; Mr. John Passman Tate, £44,656; Sir George Gustavus Walker, £56,581; the Rev. Washbourne West £99,849.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at ADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

WEDDING AT MADRAS CATHEDRAL.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 p. m., a marriage was solemnised at St. George's Cathedral between Mr. Alfred William Gamble Stranack, of the Bank of Madras, and Miss Constance Maude Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, a former Judge of the Madras High Court. Miss Wilkinson has been staying since her arrival in Madras, some few weeks ago, with the Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Elwes at Marble Halls, Teynampet, from whence the wedding took place. Mr. Stranack was supported by Mr. H. L. Paddey as his best man, while the other groomsmen were Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, of the Madras Police, brother of the bride, and Messrs. W. Pelly and F. M. Robinson. The bridesmaids were Miss Elwes and Miss Louie Elwes, Miss Stranack, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Stephenson. These fair ladies were most charmingly arrayed in pink, their dresses being of pink canvas, over pink batiste. The shoulders and wrists were trimmed with black watered ribbon, and broad sashes of the same colour round the waist. They wore most becoming black straw hats, trimmed with uncrushable chiffon to match the dresses, and also pink forget-me-nots. Each bridesmaid wore a gold and pearl safety-pin brooch and carried an exquisite bouquet of pink roses, gifts from the bridegroom. Short

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A special allotment of Rs. 70,000 has been made from the reserve for military works to meet the cost of repairs to military buildings damaged by earthquake in Assam.

The 10th Rajputs in the regiment of the Malakand Field Force which has been sent to Abasai to protect the headworks of the Swat River canal. As, however, the Utman Kbell have submitted, the canal is not likely to be injured.

The Afridis are not above availing themselves of postal facilities in communicating with their friends in India. The letter was recently mentioned as having been received by a sepoy of the Guides at the Malakand describing the recent fighting, is said to have been posted in a field post office. It was duly delivered, but the answer, if sent, may possibly miscarry.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has, we learn, approved of the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 71,40,000, or Rs. 1,21,000 per mile, for the proposed line from Calicut to Cannanore, 59 miles in length.

Lord Wolseley, says a contemporary's London correspondent, took his seat on the 5th instant at the "Rag" Committee, *ex officio*, as the newly appointed Trustee of the Club. "It was a curious coincidence that he found at the same table, a co-Trustee, General Sir Edward Holdich, who was his first Commanding Officer and who recommended him for promotion from Ensign to Lieutenant for his gallantry in the first Burmese war. A story is told of a serious reprimand given by the Colonel to the Ensign. The regiment was going upstream in river boats, and some one fell into the water from the boat on which young Wolseley was embarked. He immediately jumped in after the drowning man, and was himself saved with great difficulty. The Colonel came on deck as Wolseley stood there *in puris naturalibus*, and knowing nothing of what had occurred took his Subaltern seriously to task for being improperly dressed—or more exactly, undressed."

The story of the famine in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is told at length in a resolution of the local Government published in Saturday's *Gazette*, the concluding paragraphs of which are reproduced elsewhere. Into the details of the narrative, or the many interesting questions, economic and administrative, which it illumines, we cannot for the moment enter; but the magnitude of the calamity the local Administration had to face, and the unprecedented success which attended their measures, may be summed up in the single statement that a famine-stricken population equal in number to 34½ millions were relieved at a cost in money (directly expended on relief operations) of under one million and a half sterling, while, taking the average for the entire Provinces, the mortality was not greatly in excess of that of ordinary years. Sixty lakhs of suspended revenue have also been remitted; and it is anticipated that other indirect losses in excise revenue and the like will reach some twenty lakhs. It is a felicitous coincidence that Sir Antony MacDonnell should be able to present Lord Elgin on the occasion of his visit to Allahabad to-day with a record so eminently creditable and gratifying.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Educational Service, the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Finucane, Secretary to the Bengal Government, to the Director of Public Instruction: "In continuation of my letter No. 2,518, dated the 10th September 1897, I am directed to say that as the creation of the two new classes, IV and VII, in the Subordinate Educational Service under the reorganisation scheme and the extra expenditure generally involved in the scheme required the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, which has not yet been obtained, the scheme should be in abeyance to the extent that all officers who would under the scheme draw an increment of salary should revert to their previous salaries from 1st October next, that is, as regards salaries due on the 1st November 1897, until further orders are received from the Government of India." Thus it appears that the Bengal Government resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on March 31st 1897 was premature and included the two classes, which judging either from the employers or the employes' standpoint brought good to none, though they involved an additional expenditure of more than Rs. 2,000 a month. The original proposal, which was only for six classes in the subordinate service, would require only Rs. 45,150 per mensem, while the addition of the new grades involved an expenditure of the Rs. 47,500, and this, too, with retrospective effect from 1st August 1896. At a time of financial crisis and when the India Government as well as the Provincial Governments were occupied combating the famine, the plague and the frontier tribes, a little discretion and wisdom ought to have marked the action of the departmental heads.

Among the many stories told of Mr. Henry George, one of the most humourous illustrates his peculiar sympathy with suffering. On one occasion when he was travelling in a Pullman car, in which he was the only passenger, the negro porters gathered in a knot and told stories of the bad season through which they were passing to one another. At the end of the journey it is always customary to give the "porter"—the waiter especially appointed to the car—a tip, and on this occasion Mr. George, after the man had brushed his coat, handed him all the change he had in his pocket, amounting to several dollars. The man was almost overwhelmed, and, as Mr. George alighted at the station, the negro turned to his comrades and, throwing up his hands, cried out:—"I says it always, and I says it agin, you never can't tell nothing about a frog till you sees him jump."

Who does not know the man who takes it as a personal insult if you differ from him in some matter of perfectly legitimate discussion, or the woman who sulks because her baby or her dress is not sufficiently appreciated? These people are to be met with every day, and are a nuisance to themselves and their friends. In fact, friendship with them is almost impossible, for the reason that one never knows from one day to another when it may be turned into a bitter enmity. We do not trust our little confidences to people who may possibly make use of them against us at a future time, when amicable relations have ceased to exist between us. There must be a generous amount of give and take in all human relations. Our friends have to put up with many little imperfections in us and we should be willing to do the same by them.

Pittsburg has quite a novelty in the children's miniature theatre which is a part of the opera house, for to this "theatre" there is absolutely no charge. It is free to the smallest child of any patron, and trained nurses and maids are on hand to attend to all. Over the children's theatre is a nursery, provided with beds and bath-room, and when the youngsters grow weary before the parents are prepared to leave their own entertainment, they can go to sleep as sweetly and as peacefully as in their own nests at home. The legend "Babies in arms not admitted," no longer terrifies Pittsburg mammas. And, not merely are the infants provided with every comfort, but the older ones are amused by exhibitions suited to their little tastes and such performances as appeal to youthful minds. It is a part of the general scheme to give American children a good time while they are young, and, apparently, it works to a charm in Pittsburg's miniature palace of amusement.

A novel little convenience to be found in most German railway stations might with advantage be copied by railway companies in this country. Passengers for suburban stations, instead of going to the regular ticket office and standing in line for several minutes, can go to an automatic box, and by dropping in the slot a coin equivalent to the amount of the fare, can supply themselves with a ticket in an instant. Rows of these boxes are erected against the wall in convenient locations. The name of the town is painted in large letters, and underneath the price of the ticket. The proper amount is slipped in the slot, a button is pressed, and out drops a ticket.

The P. and O. Company on Wednesday (Nov. 10) launched from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., at Greenock, a large screw steel passenger steamer, the Arabia, which is the fourth of her class intended for the East India, China, and Australian mail services. The new vessel on leaving the ways was named by Miss Dora Barnes, daughter of Mr. F. D. Barnes, one of the managing directors of the company. The Arabia is a vessel of 8000 tons register, with triple-expansion engines of the four-cylinder type, and is capable of steaming at a speed of nearly twenty knots at sea. The appointments follow the lines of her sister ships the Egypt, China, and India. Each of these ships will accommodate about 503 saloon passengers.

On Nov. 8 Sir Walter Foster, addressing his constituents at Langley Mill, criticised the home and foreign policy of the Government. He said that the recent byeelections were an expression of the deep dissatisfaction of the people with the action of the present Ministry. In referring to the hostilities on the North-Western frontier of India, he paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of the British forces, but most earnestly deprecated any attempt to use our success for the purpose of repeating the mistake of occupying fresh territory. (Hear, hear.) A mountain range inhabited by tribes immemorially independent was the strongest frontier for British India. He hoped that, now the prestige of our arms had been vindicated, wise counsels would prevail, and that instead of annexing new and useless regions, such friendly relations could be established with the tribesmen as would convert them from formidable foes into loyal and useful neighbours. (Cheers.)—A resolution condemning the home and foreign policy of the Government was passed unanimously.

Queensland is to be congratulated on a record harvest. Wheat is likely to be in request in the near future. In his annual statement, just issued, Mr. Broomhall, the corn trade statistician, records that the total production of the wheat crops in Europe this autumn, reckoning the British crops at practically the same quantity as the last, is 140,000,000qrs., compared with 185,000,000 in the previous year, which was the average crop. Compared with the so-called famine year of 1891, the deficiency amounts to 10,000,000qrs. The reserves visible in Europe, America, and Canada this year amount to 10,000,000qrs., compared with 15,0 0,000 in 1895, 20,000,000 in 1895. The aggregate of production and reserves this year falls 25,000,000qrs short of that of Russia last season. The estimate of the annual requirement for the current season is 316,000,000qrs. or 28,000,000 in excess of the total production and reserves in existence at the beginning of the present season. Mr. Broomhall's conclusion is that nothing but a plenteous yield of wheat in Argentina next week can prevent an absolute dearth of breadstuffs in Europe later on in the season.

The story is told in an interview with Sir Arthur Sullivan in the *Young Woman* of how "The Lost Chord" was written: One night while his sick brother had for a time fallen into a peaceful sleep, and he was sitting as usual by the bedside, he chanced to come across some verses of Adelaide Proctor's with which he had five years previously been very much impressed. Now, in the stillness of the night, he reads them over again, and almost as he did so he conceived their musical equivalent. A stray sheet of music-paper was at hand, and he began to write. Slowly the music grew and took shape, until, becoming quite absorbed in it, he determined to finish the song. In a short time it was complete, and not long afterwards in the publisher's hands. Thus was written "The Lost Chord," perhaps the most successful song of modern times—at all events, one whose sale has, up to now, exceeded 250,000 copies.

An interesting anecdote concerning Queen Amelie of Portugal is current in Parisian salons. Recently Her Majesty (according to the *Morning Post*) when out walking with a lady of honour in the environs of Lisbon, heard cries for assistance coming from a neighbouring wood. She went to see what was the matter, and found that a wood-cutter had been injured by a branch of a falling tree. Queen Amelie, who has studied medicine, attended to the man's injury and then with her companion assisted him to reach his cabin. Later on the Queen called to see how her patient was. "Then you are a doctor, madame, since you know how to take care of me?" asked the wood-cutter, who did not know his benefactress. "Yes, my good man," was the reply. "I am very sorry for that," continued the wood-cutter, "because I will never be able to pay all I owe you. But you must give me your address, and as soon as I can go out I will bring you a basket of fresh eggs and butter by way of thanks." The Queen replied evasively, and the surprise of the wood-cutter may be imagined when he subsequently learned the rank of his lady physician.

Dr. Max Nordau's new novel, "The Drones Must Die," will be ready for publication this year. Mr. Christie Murray's story, "This Little World is promised by Messrs. Chatto for the 10th inst. Later we shall have another novel from his pen. The volume of fiction by Mr. Stephen Crane, which Mr. Heinemann announces in his autumn list, consists of short stories. It is not settled yet what the title of the book is to be. Messrs. Chapman and Hall are preparing a guinea edition of Dickens, in twenty-one volumes. These are tastefully bound in art cloth, and are top-gilt. Mr. Joseph Conrad's novel, "The Niger of the 'Narcissus,'" will be published by Mr. Heinemann at the end of the month. "Master Skylark" is a story of Shakespeare's time, which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish. The writer is Mr. John Bennett. Mr. Henry J. Drane will shortly publish a volume of short stories, entitled "Love's Usuries," by Mr. Louis Creswicke. Mr. Heinemann informs us that owing to a strike of workmen at Messrs. Ballantyne's, in Edinburgh, there may be a slight unavoidable delay in the delivery of Sarah Grand's new novel.

The commerce-destroyer, or croiseur-corsaire Guichen, has been successfully launched at St. Nazaire during the week. This vessel, with her sister the Chateaurenault, which is in hand at La Seyne, has been inspired by the Columbia, and was put in hand through the urgency of the disciples of Admiral Aube. She displaces 8,277 tons, and is 436ft. 4in. long, with 54ft. 10in. beam and 24ft. 7in. draught. Protection is given by a 3in. deck, and considerable subdivision of the hull. For armament the vessel will carry two 6·4in. quick-firers, six of 5·5in., and ten of 1·8 in. The engines are to be of 24,000 horse-power, and are intended to give a speed of twenty-three knots. The normal coal supply will be 1,460 tons, disposed for protection, and the ship's complement 625 officers, and men. The cost is put down at £611,945.

In a small town not a great distance from the Metropolis the worthy inhabitants are mightily proud of their public hall and reading-room. At a recent convivial meeting in the place, when those assembled had "dined" pretty copiously, the toast of the "Services" was responded to by a Volunteer officer of a decidedly bellicose character. In his oration he severely criticized the policy pursued by the German Emperor, and boldly threatened what his gallant corps would do if that monarch invaded England, and had the temerity to bring his Teuton hordes near the town. He concluded thus: "The hated invader would have to step over the corpse of the last man of the—the Volunteer Battalion of the ——shire Regiment, ere the foe would be permitted to desecrate the portals of——our Public Hall and Reading Room!"

Mark Twain tells this story in his new book, "Following the Equator":—The Boers are a queer lot. I heard more strange stories about them than I can remember. One was that not long ago a bishop was once making a business progress through a tavernless veld, and one night he stopped with a Boer; after supper was shown to bed. Weary and worn out, he was soon sound asleep. In the night he woke up, feeling crowded and suffocated; and found the old Boer and his fat wife, one on each side, with all their clothes on, and snoring. He had to stay there and sand it—awake and suffering—until towards dawn, when sleep again fell upon him for an hour. Then he woke again. The Boer was gone, but the wife of his bosom was still at his side

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT OOTACAMUND.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Under orders of Colonel Welch, Commanding the 23rd W.L.I., the following detail of officers assembled at the Armoury of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles on Tuesday, for the purpose of trying by a General Court-Martial under the Indian Articles of War, the prisoner, Naigue Moheim Khan. The Court was composed of Major C. J. W. Grant V. C., 12th Regt. (2nd Burma Battalion) M.I. President; Major V. Dickenson, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment; Captain G. H. Geddes, R. A.; Captain C. S. Cowie, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Keble, 4th Pioneers; Captain E. L. Holloway, 4th Pioneers, Judge Advocate; Captain A. C. F. Bourchier 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent, Interpreter; Captain C. T. Swan, 4th Pioneers, Prosecutor; Lieutenant Grattan, 23rd W. L. I. and Captain W. B. H. Sterling, 23rd W. L. I. The orders of Colonel Welch having been read and explained, and the names of the officers forming the Court announced, the prisoner was asked if he wished to challenge any of the latter. Having not done so, the members of the Court were sworn in and the following two charges read out and interpreted:—

The prisoner No. 1970, Naigue Moheim Khan, 23rd W. L. I., is charged as follows:—

1st, Within British India, committing murder against a person subject to Military Law in that at Ootacamund on the 16th November, 1897, he discharged a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet at and against Jemadar Mahomed Ibrahim, of the same regiment, thereby causing the death of the said Jemadar.

2nd, charge in that he at Ootacamund, on the 16th November, 1897, discharged a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet at and against Havildar Hoosain Beg, of the same regiment, thereby causing the death of the said Havildar.

Sergeon-Captain T. W. Gibbard stated that he was summoned at 11-30 p.m. on the 16th November to the Barracks at Stonehouse, were he found Jemadar Mahomed Ibrahim, 23rd W. L. I., lying dead on his cot, the cause of death being a gunshot wound in the abdomen. The wound of exit was the centre of the right scapula, and that of entrance circular with inverted edges, without signs of powder or burning. The bullet traversed the intestines, liver, diaphragm and right lung. The cause of death was shock and hæmorrhage, and the wound such as would be caused by a bullet from a Martini-Henri rifle. From Stonehouse Barracks witness went to the Police Station at 1-30 a.m., and there saw the prisoner now before the Court. In witness's opinion the prisoner was of sound mind and had not been drinking. When he saw the bodies of the deceased they were both warm, and they had probably been dead about two hours. From the wounds found on the Jemadar, the witness said he must have been shot whilst lying down, and in the case of the Havildar, while he was standing up.

Naigue Abdul Aziz, 4th Madras Pioneers, was called to produce a sketch plan of the Stonehouse Hill Barracks.

Hoseib Khan, 23rd W. L. I., said he was on duty between 8 and 10 p.m., on the evening of the 16th at the Saluting Battery. The prisoner came out of the Guard Room and witness asked him, where he was going. He said:—"What's that to you," or words to that effect. Witness then called out to Sheik Meeran saying:—"The Naigue has run off with his rifle, run and tell the Jemadar." The prisoner then started to run, but said nothing of his intention to do any mischief, but witness had his suspicions because prisoner took his rifle with him. Sheik Meeran ran after the prisoner. Witness knew no reason why the prisoner should have committed the crime.

Sheik Meeram said he was also on guard at the Saluting Battery, where the prisoner was in command. At 8 p.m., witness came to sleep at the guard and at 8-45 p.m., he heard his name called, with the announcement that the prisoner had gone away with his rifle. He ran after prisoner, but could not see him. He ran towards the lines and when 40 or 50 paces from them he was shot. He ran on towards the Jemadar's house, and there saw a man presenting a rifle, and he ran in. The Jemadar called out:—"Who's there," and witness answered saying that the prisoner had run away and was shooting. The Jemadar told him not to open the door. The sepoy inside was then told by the Jemadar that he had been shot. As the sepoy was lighting the lamp, witness heard another shot behind the lines. Witness ran out and shouted out that the prisoner was shooting. Witness then ran to the Havildar and informed him of what happened as the Jemadar's. When he left the Havildar he heard a third shot. Witness next saw two men struggling with the prisoner, and he went up and took prisoner's rifle from him. There was an interval of 4 minutes between the 1st and 2nd shot, and 8 or 9 minutes between the 2nd and 3rd. Witness knew of no ill-feeling that would account for the offence. His object in going to the Jemadar was to tell him that the prisoner had left the guard, as that was against the rules, and the Jemadar's order was that the senior sepoy on duty was to report the fact.

Sheik Ali said he was the sepoy in the Jemadar's room when the latter was shot. He was reading, and a lamp was burning. The door was then opened from without, and a shot was fired into the room. The light was extinguished and witness shouted for assistance. The Jemadar said:—"Don't shout, but light the lamp." Before he did so, Sheik Meeran entered and shut the door. A little while after he heard a third shot, it was less than 10 minutes after. The Jemadar was holding his side as he was lying on his cot smoking a cigarette. The second shot was fired by Meeran. Witness at this time did not know that the Jemadar had been shot, nor did he light the lamp before the 3rd shot was fired. He then heard shouts of "He's caught." Sheik Meeran after that went out. After the lamp was lighted, the Jemadar asked for water. On the other people coming into the light when the lamp was lighted, it was discovered that the Jemadar was dead. A little after he cried out "Allah, Allah," and expired.

Anantharam Sing, Havildar, said he inspected the guard at 9-30 a.m., and found everything in order. When the guards relieved each other they took over 40 rounds of ammunition from the old guard, each man getting 10 rounds. On the 16th inst. day, witness was called out by Sheik Meeran saying:—"The Jemadar has been shot, run away, or words to that effect, and he ran out at once. Some one challenged the witness, and he recognised the voice of the prisoner, and took shelter behind the block. Shortly after he saw a flash and heard a shot, and heard some one shouting:—"I have caught him, come along." Witness went up and saw Sheikh Kassim holding the prisoner with Ibrahim Beg. Sheik Meeran held prisoner's rifle. The prisoner was then secured. The rifle produced was the prisoner's. When witness first saw it, it was dirty, as it had just been fired. Witness removed prisoner's belt and pouch in which he found 7 rounds. Witness next went to the Jemadar's quarters and found him lying dead on his bed. At the same time he heard that the Havildar Hoosain Beg had also been shot. He went to his room and called out, but got no answer, and the door was closed from inside, but the window was open. He forced the door with the assistance of others, and found the Havildar dead near the cooking place, lying on his face. He had a wound in the back and in the chest. Next morning 3 empty cartridge cases were found near the scene of the occurrence. About three weeks ago the prisoner went with the witness to the Jemadar with an application to the effect that he had become a disciple of a Guru here who had bewitched or changed his mind. It was on this account, he said, that he went away to headquarters (Trichinopoly) without leave. He also stated that his wife was a bad character. He wanted the Jemadar to report this to the Colonel. The Jemadar refused to do so, saying Englishmen would not understand this sort of thing, and told him to report it if he wished. The Jemadar stated that he would say he knew nothing; but notwithstanding this, when the detachment was inspected he made a full report. The prisoner when asked by the Colonel said he had no report to make. Beyond this witness knew of no reason for ill will, or for the prisoner committing the crime, nor did he notice anything unusual in the behaviour of the prisoner.

Sheik Kassim said he was in his room at 8-30 and heard a report. He ran out and heard a call "Hussain Beg, Hussain Beg," and he recognised the prisoner's voice. He ran to the Jemadar's room and stood there for a short time. Others were there also. He then heard a second shot, and ran out, calling to the detachment to fall in. When witness arrived at Block No. 1, he saw a man running towardshim with a rifle under his arm. When he got up to the man the man raised his rifles, which touched witness's side. He knocked it down with his hand and leapt in the air, receiving the ball of the rifle, which went off, in the calf of his right leg. Witness then seized the man round the waist and recognised him as the prisoner. Witness struggled with him for some time and prevented him getting another cartridge out of his pouch, or drawing his bayonet. Both rifle and bayonet dropped on the ground. Others by this time came up and secured the prisoner, and witness became faint from loss of blood. Witness knew of no reason to account for the crime.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all impefections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

LORD G. HAMILTON ON INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Secretary of State for India, presided on Nov. 10 at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Priory Constitutional Club at Acton. Sir E. Montague Nelson proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers." Lord G. Hamilton, in responding, said: I do not intend to speak to you to-night on home politics. I should like to direct your attention to India and to the extraordinary combination of difficulties which the Government have there had to encounter, and the success with which these difficulties have been surmounted. A famine of almost unknown dimensions, the worst form of epidemic by which humanity can be attacked, earthquakes, political assassinations and sedisious newsmongering, wholesale fanatical outbreaks in one of the most difficult countries in the world, involved currency problems—these are some of the extraordinary difficulties with which the Administration, in ordinary times the hardest worked in the world, have had in rapid succession to grapple. A task such as this would have taxed the governing capacities of the oldest and most homogeneous of European communities; but the Indian Empire is neither homogeneous nor old. It has been in existence less than half a century, and, whilst its inhabitants number 300 millions, the total number of Europeans, including soldiers, women, and children, in India at the present time is less than 180,000. The total number of Europeans in Government employ, even including those in railway, telegraph, and other similar employment, is less than 8000. This small handful of your fellow-countrymen has achieved this astonishing series of administrative and military successes. This Jubilee year has been one of imposing pageants illustrating the widespread Empire which has sprung out of these islands; but there has been nothing which more clearly shows the governing instincts and power of our race than the performances during the last twelve months of the handful of your fellow-countrymen who are in India. (Cheers.) I had hoped that their labours and success would have been looked upon as a great national triumph, showing what force of character and integrity can achieve, and that the most acrid of partisans would have been careful to say nothing which could add to their difficulties or detract from their reputation.

THE CHARGES OF THE OPPOSITION.

But certain of our political opponents, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, and others, have seized upon these frontier disturbances as affording a fitting opportunity to circulate charges against the Indian Government of the utmost gravity. These accusations have been made at a time when those who initiated them must have known that they would be specially hurtful. The Viceroy in India is the mouthpiece of the Sovereign; his personality absorbs and overshadows every branch of administration to a far greater extent than is the case with any official in this country. He is at the present moment engaged in negotiations with the frontier tribes as to the future relations of this Government. Charges reflecting upon his past conduct in similar transactions must impair his credit and influence for the future. If the allegations so made are worthy of credence. One of my objects to-night is to show that these accusations are wholly unworthy of credence, and that a simple and authorative statement of fact not only annihilates these charges, but must make those who produce them feel very small and ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) The accusation to quote Mr. Asquith's words, is one "affecting our honour," for in his opinion there has been "a gross breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government," who have "flagrantly and deliberately violated" a solemn undertaking. Mr. Morley and others express the same views in milder language. Now, the essence of their accusation is that the construction and maintenance of a road between Peshawar and Chitral was a direct infringement of the proclamation which the Government of India addressed to the tribes dwelling in the locality through which the road passed. You will, perhaps, excuse me if I deal categorically with this allegation, and give chapter and verse and dates in support of each statement which I make. The proclamation to the tribes was issued on March 14, 1895, as the expedition for the relief of Chitral passed through their country, and the full text of that proclamation was in the hands of the late Government on April 2. On April 18 the Government of India asked permission to enter into negotiations with the tribes with the view of obtaining their consent to the opening up of this road. In reply, the late Government, through the mouth of the Secretary of State, state that the making of this road involves "questions, financial, political, and military, of serious difficulty and importance," and they wish the Indian Government to consider "whether the strategical and political importance of Chitral was such as to face these difficulties and complications." In reply, on April 20, the Indian Government state that, without entering into negotiations with the tribes, they cannot answer as to the cost of the road from Peshawar or the extent of the political difficulties. In reply to their request to be allowed to enter into negotiations with the tribes for the purpose of constructing this road, the late Government replied on April 25:—"I have no objection to your sounding the tribes as to the terms and conditions on which they would consent to opening-up and maintaining the Peshawar-Chitral road should this road be hereafter decided upon." A few days later the Government of India sent home a despatch giving at some length their reasons for wishing to make the road, and stating that, although the difficulties might be prohibitive, in their judgment they believed they could be overcome by a friendly arrangement with the tribes. On June 13, in reply, Her Majesty's late Government stated that they fully appreciated the Indian point of view, but that it was with regret that they found themselves unable to concur in the opinions of that Government. They had determined to retire from Chitral and all the positions held beyond the frontier. The road was not to be made, and they requested the Indian Government to telegraph what arrangements, based upon this decision, they would propose as regards the future of the Chitral State. Right or wrong, after this decision the late Government retired from office, and my first duty as Secretary of State for India was to consider what the late Government had not seen—the alternative proposals which the Indian Government sent home as the foundation of our future relations with Chitral. These proposals involved the abandonment of our position in Chitral, and consequently the evacuation of our position in the whole of northern Kashmir. It was admitted by everyone that this retirement would reduce the whole of the country so abandoned to disorder and anarchy. We had recently completed an international arrangement with Russia by Chitral and the whole of the adjoining country were placed within our sphere of influence. It seems hardly possible for us immediately after we had entered into such an arrangement to abdicate our responsibilities by allowing all that part of the country, for which we had made our selves responsible, to lapse into disorder and confusion. But there was a more serious difficulty, and one which, in my judgment, did affect our honour. Our retirement would unquestionably have exposed all those who had befriended us, or who had assisted towards the success of our expedition, to massacre and spoliation. (Cheers.)

FRIENDLY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TRIBES AT CHITRAL.

These objections to the policy of abandonment were so obvious that I felt it my duty to consider whether or not the only objections mentioned by the late Government—namely, those of a political, military, or financial character relating to the occupation of Chitral—could not be overcome by a friendly arrangement with the tribes. On Aug. 1 I telegraphed to the India Government to ask them what was the latest information as to the possibility of such an amicable settlement. Their reply was that they were confident that such an arrangement could be made, and I therefore, on Aug. 9, on behalf of the present Government, assented to the construction and maintenance of a road from Peshawar to Chitral on the understanding that it was based on a friendly arrangement with the tribes, that it should be mainly protected by tribal levies, that there should be no increase to the Indian Army, and that the terms of the proclamation should be rigidly adhered to. These conditions were fulfilled to the very letter by the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.) They made a friendly arrangement with the tribes, and from that date to now no one speaking on behalf of those tribes has ever suggested, or hinted that the action of the Indian Government was in any way inconsistent with the proclamation which they had issued. You can imagine our surprise and the astonishment of the Indian Government when, in the debates in Parliament which followed upon the announcement of the success of our negotiations, we were informed by the late Government that their real objection to making this road was one which they had never stated or never communicated to the Indian Government. Before they can even formulate the charge against us, they are compelled to admit that, on this question of national honour, they had befooled and trifled with the Indian Government by keeping back from them their real objection and only placing before them reasons of secondary importance. (Cheers.) Now, I have dealt with the absurd accusation at some length. Nobody in this country will pay much attention to the declamation of platform moralists who, on their own showing, were silent when they had power to act, but only became loud-tongued when they were impotent. (Laughter and cheers.) But in India allegations of this kind are repeated, exaggerated, and circulated right throughout the country: and it does seem to me a mean and cruel thing for men of high political position to try to rehabilitate themselves with popular audiences by making a back-handed blow at the character of an old colleague who, under most trying conditions, is performing the highest functions which a subject can discharge with courage, probity, and success. (Cheers.) I am glad to know that Sir Henry Fowler is for the future to have charge of the question. He is a gentleman to whom I am much indebted for the support I received, not only in the House of Commons, but also elsewhere, on all serious questions affecting India, and I am confident that he will say nothing which will either reflect on the character of the Viceroy or add one iota to his troubles.

THE CHARACTER OF OUR FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES.

Now, the frontier difficulties, which all rulers in Northern India have had to encounter, are largely due to the physical configuration of the country between the uplands of Central Asia and the plains of India. On the east and north the ring of mountain encircling India is impracticable for military purposes, and the only practicable passes are to be found in the north-western section of this mountainous girdle, and all invaders have approached India. Access to and command of these passes lies in the territory beyond the frontiers of India, and whosoever has possession of this territory can render the position of the place below untenable, provided, he has any great military force behind him. So long as Great Britain was the only European Power either in Central or South Asia, the natural and strategic advantages of this territory adjacent to our own were matter of small moment. But the advent of Russia in Central Asia as an absorbing and incorporating Power entirely changes the position. I have never believed that Russia's advance was dictated by hostility to our Indian Empire. She had behind her the same impulses and the same motive forces which have compelled us to go forward; but the mere fact of a Great Power appearing and expanding itself in Central Asia had a disturbing effect far beyond the actual sphere of its operation. The natural gravitation of smaller States and Powers was upset, not only in the vicinity of the Russian occupations, but right up to the borders of India. If there are only two Great Powers, and one resolutely sits still and the other with equal resolution moves forward, till the areas of their respective spheres of influence ultimately become coterminous, the delimitation must necessarily be to the disadvantage of the Government that has persistently been inactive. The area of mountainous territory, which are alegitimate part of India's frontier defence, would have passed from out of her control to be a permanent stumbling-block and menace to her hereafter. This is the origin of what is known as the "Forward" frontier policy of India—a policy prompted solely by motives of self-defence, and in the belief that by an extension of our influence over those areas which are part and parcel of India's natural bulwarks we could best protect India and the more easily come to terms with Russia. There is plenty of room in Asia for the legitimate expansion of both Empires. Each has its separate and distinct mission before it. The fact is now recognised by both Governments. The relations between the two are now most amicable, and their respective frontiers and spheres of influence are now by treaty delimited and mutually respected. This great gain may fairly be put to the credit of the "Forward" school; for it is by this advance alone that a difficulty has been solved which, so long as it was left alone, might have developed into one of serious difference.

THE MERITS OF THE "FORWARD" POLICY.

It is possible upon paper to carry on a controversy between the merits of the "Forward" and stationary frontier policy, but for all practical purposes the latter is dead; and, curiously enough, it was Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon who killed it. They made an agreement with the present Amir in 1881, by which they guaranteed Afghan territory against external aggression. From that day till now the main consideration of the Indian Government in dealing with frontier questions has been how best and most effectively they can carry out the obligation they had thus taken upon themselves. As a necessary consequence of the guarantee we had to delimit what we had guaranteed, and India's frontier on the north is and coterminous with that of Russia. By what is known as the Durand agreement we demarcated the sphere of influence of Afghanistan on the east and south, and thus all the tribes inhabiting the debatable land between Afghanistan and ourselves have been brought under the influence of either the one or the other Government. These developments of our frontier policy are not the work of any one particular Government or of any particular party. Every Viceroy and every home Government, during the last eighteen years, have approved and sanctioned the successive steps. They are part of the common Imperial policy which all responsible Governments have been compelled to adopt whether they liked it or not, for there was no practical alternative course. When we turn from the external objects of this policy to the internal methods by which effect can be given to it, again we find that much credit is due to the "Forward" school. The frontier and the tribes along it naturally classify themselves into three great divisions. In the southern and largest section, of which Quetta is the headquarters, our advance has been an unmitigated success. It has greatly improved the material condition of the tribes and has given us a strategical and political position on the flank of Afghanistan of supreme importance. (Cheers.) In the northernmost section of the frontier, reaching from Chakdara to the Pamirs and all up the valleys of the Indus, our relations with the tribes have in recent years much improved, roads are being opened up, and commerce and civilisation are slowly but surely making their benefits felt. It is in the central section, the smallest but most important part of our frontier between Chakdara and Bannu, that our main difficulties are encountered, and it is within this area that nearly all of the recent fighting has taken place. In this district the tribes are stronger, more warlike, and more fanatical, their country is wilder, and the democratic nature of their tribal institutions renders the maintenance of agreements difficult, as the leaders of opposition in those parts are apt to break arrangements if by so doing they can bring discredit on those who make them—a performance not wholly unknown in more civilised regions. Moreover, they received a constant backing and support from our own parts of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, it is upon this section that the easiest routes and passes are to be found, of which we must have the control; and thus it comes to pass that the districts in which we are most anxious to push on are those were we encounter the greatest obstruction and hostility.

THE RECENT UPRISING.

The recent uprising was purely fanatical in its origin and development. The constructions of the road to Chitral had nothing, or at any rate little, to do with this upheaval. For during the worst periods of the fighting nine-tenths of the road were protected by the tribal levies who had recently been first duty. The first outbreak occurred, not in the vicinity of this road, but on a part of the frontier remote from and wholly unconnected with it. A religious propaganda had, for some time past, been going on, to which many causes contributed, the chief of which were the unfortunate coincidence of the triple visitation of famine, plague, and earthquake in India, and the victories of the Turks over the Greeks in Europe. This gave a pretext to the Mullahs which literally "set the heather on fire." That the British Raj was doomed was the universal opinion of those fanatics who attacked us, and, though their headmen and secular leaders did their best to stem the torrent, they were swept away by it. In almost every instance, after submission had been made and the tribal leaders were asked why they had attacked the Sirkar, their reply was to this effect:—"All the world went Ghazi, so we went too." In no single instance was any grievance or breach of faith against the Government made the pretext for the uprising. Not even in the recollection of those who passed through the Mutiny has there ever been so spontaneous and unaccountable an outbreak. It has been suppressed by the skill and valour of our arms and by an exhibition of physical endurance and individual courage that has rarely even been equalled in any campaign of so short a duration, and it now is the duty of those in power to take care that India reaps, by the best settlement possible, the full benefit of this outpouring of blood and courage. (Cheers.)

FUTURE FRONTIER POLICY.

Some suggest the immediate occupation and administration of the whole of the recently disturbed districts, others the withdrawal from the posts and positions which we already occupy. I favour neither the one extreme nor the other. (Hear, hear.) In settling and establishing good relations with these recalcitrant tribes for the future, we are fortunately not pressed for time, as the likelihood of a rupture of our present understanding with Russia in Central Asia nearly diminishes. We have shown strength by the ease with which we have repelled all assaults made upon us, we have brought the tribes by the punishment we have inflicted upon them, down upon their knees; now let us try and exhibit the more difficult quality of patience. (Cheers.) In settling any frontier policy the decision of a Government must be largely influenced by the opinions of their military advisers, for in certain eventualities upon the soldiers, and the soldiers alone, rests the brunt of action. But at the same time I hold that, where a frontier policy raises questions such as we have to deal with in India, it ought not to be entirely regulated by abstract strategical speculations. (Hear, hear.) The occupation of this or that particular position is of little use, if the hostility of the neighbourhood imprisons those in occupation. The good will of the vicinity is an important factor in allowing full tactical use to be made of any isolated or strategical position. To establish and develop satisfactory relation with the tribes should be our first consideration. If that is once done all the rest follows a natural matter of sequence. (Hear, hear.)

WHAT SHOULD BE OUR MAIN OBJECTS.

Let me briefly indicate what, in my judgment, are the main objects we should try to attain. In the first place, let us concentrate our strength and attention on those routes and positions only which are essential to the fulfilment of our obligations, and thus avoid dispersion of force and annexation of territory. Elsewhere let us take the general submission rendered to us by the tribe as an acknowledgment of our supremacy and interfere otherwise as little as is possible. Every means must be taken to check and curtail the traffic in arms and, on the other hand, every legitimate opportunity utilised for opening up roads and communications. (Hear, hear.) We could then trust to what I would term the automatic forces of civilisation which are in our wake—trade, commerce, increases of comforts and wealth, security of life and property—to gradually work their way and win these tribes from the murderous and predatory instincts of the past. The difficulties we have to overcome are much the same as we have surmounted elsewhere, though from their intensity and stubbornness it may be longer before they succumb to the methods which elsewhere have been successful. There have been many stirring incidents of individual courage and heroism during the recent campaign, but that which has most thrilled the public was the laconic speech of the Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, who, pointing to the almost impregnable position of the enemy, said to his regiment, "The General says the position must be taken; the Gordon Highlanders will take it;" and take it they did. (Cheers.) I draw a happy augury from that feat, and from a recollection of who the ancestors were of those who accomplished it. One hundred and fifty years ago the Highlands of Scotland were in a chronic state of disturbance and rebellion, causing constant anxiety to the Government of the day. The genius of a great statesman created, out of these elements of permanent sedition and disturbance, the Highland regiments of the British Army, which from the date of their incorporation have been the embodiment of loyalty, discipline, and heroism. (Cheers.) The Gordon Highlanders

THE SUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The Sirdar left Berber for Cairo on November 3. The railway has been carried five miles beyond Abu Hamed. The Dervish boats have been taken above the Sixth Cataract to avoid capture. The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo announces that all proposals for augmentation of the Departmental Estimates have been refused by the Ministry of Finance in consequence of the financial requirements of the Sudan expedition. "In Cairo," he continues, "the opinion is universal that the Sudan campaign should not be arrested, but continued without a break, as the complete success attained hitherto has created a prestige which is a guarantee of further success provided speedy action is taken. Yet prompt action, which would certainly be the most economical in the long run, is impossible on account of the want of funds unless England help."

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE NILE.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents in Sheffield, on Nov. 8, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett said that South Africa was now celebrating a great and notable event. The railway to Bulawayo had just been opened, amid the rejoicing of every loyal colonist in South Africa. It was a splendid achievement, and marked the effective establishment of British supremacy on the South African continent. Our onward march had been severely checked, and even imperilled, by the hostile action and war preparations of the Boer ruling clique. But now that the iron horse had reached the heart of Rhodesia, nothing but some extraordinary lache on the part of the British Government, or some most improbable failure on the part of the English people, could overthrow the predominance of England over all those vast and fruitful regions. (Cheers.) From South to North Africa was a natural step, though a long one. He was more anxious as to what was going on regarding the Upper Nile water-way than he was about South Africa. (Hear, hear.) The whole world knew how the Russians and the French had been straining every nerve to reach the Nile Valley from the east through Abyssinia. The real aim of these Russo-French consolators was far more against us, and in order to reach the Nile, than against the Italians. (Hear, hear.) In 1895, when the French were reported to be advancing towards Lado, on the Nile, from the Upper Ubanghi, Sir Edward Grey publicly said that a French occupation of the Nile waterway would be regarded by the British Government as "an unfriendly act." (Cheers.) Now, they heard many circumstantial rumours of the Russo-French expedition from the east and of the French coming through the Bahr Ghazal from the west having joined hands near Fashoda. That, if true, would plant our great rivals and enemies on the main stream of the Nile, only 600 miles south of Khartoum. It would establish an unbroken chain of French influence and power from Senegal on the west, to Obock on the Red Sea. In fact, it would make the French Trans-African Empire from east to west a fait accompli, and effectually overthrow and bar the Great British Trans-African Empire from north to south, from Alexandria to Cape Town. He hoped these reports were exaggerated, and that events so fatal to Egypt, and so disastrous to British power, might not have taken place. Let them recollect, the Nile was Egypt, and Egypt was the Nile. A great European Power, with the resources of modern engineering, could so divert or tap the waters of the Nile as to hold Egypt at its mercy. This was the opinion of Sir Samuel Baker, and it has been endorsed by Colonel Monteith, and, in the face of such a peril, it was of the utmost importance that our British Egyptian Expedition should advance at once to Khartoum. Already the French had made overtures to the Mahdi to help him in checking our advance. In a few months it might be too late. He did not believe in "campaigning by instalments." It might do for debating societies, but it was the worst possible strategy. (Cheers.) Last year we ought to have pressed forward after the Dervish defeat at Ferket. Once let the French or Russians get firmly established upon the Nile, and we should be face to face majeure with what we could not command, Khartoum should be occupied without delay. (Cheers.) The Mahdi's barbarous and fanatical tyranny must be overthrown; the whole Nile waterway should be patrolled by British gunboats. (Cheers.) Then the future of North-East Africa was in our hands. Then the prophetic dream of Mr. Cecil Rhodes would be realised, and those wonderful regions, with their prizes and their trade, would become "all English." (Cheer.)

A MUTINY REMINISCENCE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumed their sittings on Nov. 10. Their list of cases contains two appeals for hearing—viz., from Allahabad four, Ourh two, New South Wales two, and the Punjab and Victoria one each. "Rajah Partab Bahadur Singh vs. Baiju Mathura and Bagwan Das" was an appeal against a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh which affirmed a decision of the district judge. The suit was brought by the present appellant, the Rajah Bahadur Singh, for the purpose of resuming from the defendants a perpetual lease granted by the plaintiff's ancestor to the father of the defendants, two of whom are minors represented by their mother and guardian. The perpetual lease, which was dated March 7, 1874, grants the villages of Pastipur Pura China and Piparpur to the defendants' father for an annual rental of Rs. 2,191. In addition to the rental the lessee stipulated that he should receive certain presents for himself, for the nautch girls, dancers, and presents on the occasions of marriages and deaths, in accordance with the custom of Taluks, the lessee to pay the village expenses, and in the case of his mortgaging, selling, or transferring any of the property the lease was to become null and void. The grantee died in 1886, and his son succeeded him. In 1890 the plaintiff filed his plaint for the recovery of possession on the ground that there was no consideration for the lease, and that it was granted at a "favourable" rent. The defence was that the lease had been granted at a reasonable rent in consideration of European officers during the Mutiny under the order of Rajah Ajeet Singh, from whom succeeded the father of the defendants, and the plaintiff now appealed on the ground that the defendants admitted in their pleas that the grant had been made on "favourable" terms, and, therefore, that the lease was null and void under the 22nd and 23rd sections of the Act of 1876.—Mr. John D. Mayne having been heard in support of the appellants, their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Nov. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Anderson, B C S	Lieut T J Leeds
Mr E C Allen, B C S	Lieut C E Bateman-Champain
Mr C H Holme, B	Lieut G P R Beaman
Mr A H Cosrd, B	Sec Lieut C R C Petley
Mr H W Martin, B	Sec Lieut C J Heath
Mr T H Bast n, B	Surg-Capt Ashton Street
Mr F Wolley Dod, B	Engr F F Pickard.
Mr R N Coghlan, Bo	Condr E Richardson
Capt E R Morton	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Williams, B, 1 mo	Lieut A L Longhurst,	2 mos
Mr A F Maconochie, B C S, 5 mos	Lieut W A Fisher,	2 mos
Col J Grant, 6 mos	Condr K V Bacon,	3 mos
Capt F H B Commeline, 14 days		

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F A Slack, B C S	Mr C Mildred, M
Mr W H Smith, B	Col A H Turner, C B
Mr J S Donald, C.I.E, B	Lt-Col A W Promfoot
Mr J Sherman, B	Lieut G G Woods
Mr G A St B Browne	Sec Lieut A J P Coke
Mr R N Reid, M	Sub-Condr G Lemon

LADY HENRY SOMERSET and Mrs. Ormiston Chant have both incurred the severe displeasure of Mr. Hugh Price Hughes. In the *Methodist Times* Lady Henry's support in India of "principles and practices which are absolutely anti-Christian" is severely condemned: By that rash and wholly unnecessary step Lady Henry Somerset has fatally undermined her own moral authority, as she is destined to discover more and more as the years roll by, unless, indeed—as multitudes pray—her eyes are opened and she frankly abandons an attitude totally inconsistent with the aspirations and ideals of her noble Christian career. Lady Henry has, it is also stated, provoked the "just rebuke of Mrs. Josephine Butler and the million she represents." Mrs. Chant likewise comes in for our contemporary's strictures: Nothing could have been more prejudicial or pestilent than the address she delivered. If she is to have her way, all the music-halls in London are to be opened on Sunday night. Pagan writers in the London newspapers are already asking, if the music-halls, why not the theatres? Why not, indeed? Our precious Government, which talks much about religion, has given religion a more cruel blow than any other Government of our time by lending the whole force of its influence to the opening of museums and galleries on Sunday. There is, it is added, no sin in looking at statues and pictures on Sunday, but Mr. Hughes contends that it is not the working classes who go to these places. We are further told that "young men who spend their Sunday mornings on cycles and their Sunday evenings with Mrs. Chant in a music-hall will never write their names in the history of their nation."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and renders it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, the late Lord Mayor, received, on Nov. 9, the following letter from the Hon. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of India and chairman of the Central Committee of the Indian Famine Fund at Calcutta:—

Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Calcutta, Oct. 21, 1897.—My Lord Mayor,—My committee has just received through his Excellency the Viceroy, the last remittance sent from the Mansion House Fund and, as I understand that the fund is now closed, I am desired by the Central Executive Committee to express on their behalf, as I most cordially do on my own, our deep sense of gratitude for the magnificent response which the people of the United Kingdom have so promptly and so generously made on behalf of their suffering fellow-subjects in India. Apart from the munificent contributions from Lancashire, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, the Mansion House Fund alone stands out as a striking monument of what a great people can do spontaneously in the cause of charity. Our warmest and our most sincere thanks are due, not only to your Lordship for inaugurating the fund, but to all those who have been associated with you in so admirably conducting it, and to every subscriber in the United Kingdom for his sympathy evinced in this great work of true benevolence. I am satisfied their generosity will make a deep impression on the people of India, and one not likely to be lightly effaced. It is impossible for me to convey to your subscribers any idea of the amount of suffering which their charity has assuaged or of the dire and bitter distress which it has alleviated. It is not within the province of this letter, which is intended as one merely expressive of our thanks, to go into any statement as to the application of the fund we have received, and the less so as my committee has just issued our first report, a copy of which, doubtless, by this time is in your lordship's hands. We hope that every publicity will, as far as possible, be given to that report, so that every subscriber to the fund may learn in what direction and to what objects the contributions have been applied. It may be of interest to your subscribers to learn that we have received subscriptions to this fund from very many countries in all parts of the world. The Colonies and Canada most notably have evinced towards us the greatest sympathy and generosity. The great famine of 1897—the most severe, probably, which India has ever experienced, and a sorry memento for her of the Diamond Jubilee year of her Majesty's reign—may now be regarded as practically at an end; though there is, of course, still much to be done and much distress to be grappled with. The monsoon has been favourable, and the harvest prospects are, I understand, very encouraging. It only remains for me now, my Lord Mayor, to ask you and the subscribers to your fund to accept over again this expression of our warmest thanks for the quite invaluable assistance you have afforded us, and in so doing I venture to express a hope, nay, more, a venture to think that in days to come, when you recall the events of your brilliant and stirring mayoralty, one of your most pleasant reminiscences may be that it was under your auspices that this deep stream of your countrymen's benevolence was directed to their sorely-stricken fellow-subjects in India—a thrifty, industrious, and most patient people.—I have the honour, my Lord Mayor, to remain your most obedient and faithful servant,

FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORATIO DAVIES, M. P., was on Nov. 9, sworn in as Lord Mayor of London, in succession to Sir George Faudel Phillips. The ceremony was, as usual, observed at the Law Courts, the new Chief Magistrate and his sheriffal colleagues in office passing through the streets of the City, preceded by the customary "show." A dismal November day militated against the success of the display, which was mainly notable for the degree in which it was a march past of Volunteers. There were two cars emblematic of "Sports" and the "Founders of Greater Britain," and models of the old Britannia three-decker and of the modern cruiser Minerva. On the car illustrative of British sports—football, archery, running, shooting, racing, tossing the caber, deerstalking, golf, cycling, and cricket. The figure wearing cricketing costume was supposed to impersonate Prince Ranjitsinhji. On the car entitled "Founders of Greater Britain," were placed figures representing Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir H. Gilbert, Admiral Penn, Warren Hastings, Lord Clive, Sir H. Phillips, Sir H. Smith, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose personage, wearing golf, cycling, and cricket, and slouch hat of the Bechuanaland Police, sat in the foreground of the car. The carriage was drawn by six horses, led by carters in Elizabethan dress, and was escorted by Colonists representing Australia, India, Canada, and Africa. A novel feature was the introduction of motor carriages, in which members of the Spectacle Making Company rode, and by which, to the regret, probably of some of the onlookers, broke down.—Mayoral elections took place, on Nov. 9, in all the boroughs in England and Wales. As regards political parties the results were: Conservatives, 145; Liberal Unionists, 31; Liberals, 121; non-political, 7. The Duke of Devonshire was elected at Eastbourne.

THE NEW CANTONMENT RULES FOR INDIA.

A MEETING, convened by the Moral Reform Union, was held, on Nov. 10, in the lecture-room of the Bayswater Y.M.C.A., under the presidency of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of protesting "the immoral bearing of the New Cantonment Rules for India, in the light of native and English opinion." The following resolution was carried:—That the recent measures of the Government of India as regards the Cantonment Rules deserve the unqualified condemnation of all right-minded people for the following reasons:—(1) Because no humane, civilised, and, above all, no Christian Government should regulate vice. (2) Because the action of the Indian Government is an encroachment on the privacy of Indian women. (3) Because the Indian people are themselves opposed to the measures enjoined by the aforesaid rules, and think most seriously that they are calculated to engender discontent and disaffection. For these reasons we, as a professed moral nation, having a high respect for the purity of our own family, feel it to be our bounden duty to join our Indian fellow subjects in a solemn protest against the immoral tendency of such Government measures and to embody such protest in a memorial to her Majesty's Ministers. It was further decided to send copies of the resolution, together with a memorial, to the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton.

LORD CROSS'S VIEWS.

VISCOUNT CROSS, speaking at the opening of a handsome new Unionist club at Askam-in-Furness, on Nov. 6, said Lord Elgin was appointed by the late Liberal Government, yet to-day the Liberals did not hesitate to charge him with the basest charge that could be thrown at any Governor-General or Viceroy, and that was with breach of faith. They had not hesitated to say that when an expedition of rescue was sent to Chitral a proclamation to the tribes was broken by the Viceroy and they accused him of a gross breach of faith. The Viceroy had strong reason to complain of the way they had served him. When the Viceroy, after hearing from the present Government, approached the tribes as to the making of a road they told him that it would be no breach of any proclamation. Who was most likely to know about a breach of faith, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley, or the tribes and the Indian Viceroy? Referring to the Compensation to Workmen's Act, he said when this measure was first mentioned he had doubted whether it would have the beneficial effects contended for, but the more he studied it the more convinced he was that it would be found of immense benefit to both employer and workman. The Government had carried out their promises, and when the time came he was sure the country would again return a large Unionist majority. It was true they had been beaten at Middleton, but their defeats were not so bad as those of Mr. Gladstone after he had been two years in office.

MISS. BRODRICK, who lectured in Edinburgh the other night on "The Civilisation of Ancient Egypt," is the successful editor of Mr. Murray's new edition of "the Handbook to Egypt," which has everywhere been favourably received. Miss Brodrick had done work for the guide-book before, but the undertaking of editorship to an entirely new edition of the historic volume was her most important work. The book, which was just ready for the last Egyptian tourist season, has met with approval all round. Miss Brodrick has edited and translated other works connected with her subject. As a lecturer she has been most successful, not only in London, its suburbs, and the British Museum, but in the provinces, though this is her first appearance north of the Tweed. Besides spending much time in Egypt, Miss Brodrick has studied at the Sorbonne, Louvre, and College de France in Paris, under Professor Maspero and other well-known Egyptologists. Her interest, however, is not entirely absorbed by ancient Egypt, for she can deeply stir an audience by her account of the English occupation, of the wars and terrible blunders in the Soudan, and of the present advance on the Nile. Miss Brodrick leaves shortly for Egypt and the Nile, after which she hopes to make a trip to Palestine.

AN INDIAN PRINCE AND HIS WIFE.

THE case of "Prince Suleman Kadar Bahadur vs. Nawab Bahudi, alias Suraiza Bain, was before the Judicial Committee on November 11. It was an appeal by Prince Suleman, son of Muhammed Ali Shah, fourth King of Oudh, from a decision of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in favour of his wife, the respondent, who has, owing to domestic disagreements, withdrawn from the society of her husband. It is a dispute about property, the question being who is the real purchaser of a mansion and grounds in the city of Lucknow. At the time of the purchase it appeared that the owners of the property, two ladies, were indebted to the Prince, who held a mortgage on the property, which bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and the respondent's story is that while she was living with her husband amicably he proposed that she should invest some of her own money in the purchase of the property in question, which she did; but after the rupture he claimed the property and put a relative into the mansion. The lady, however, was equal to the occasion. She obtained a magistrate's order for the eviction of the Prince's relative and had him turned out. Thereupon the Prince brought an action to recover possession, and succeeded in getting a decision in his favour from the district judge, but the lady appealed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, who, assisted by an additional Commissioner, reversed the decision below relying on the fact that the mortgage and sale documents were in possession of the wife, that her name name was in the sale document as the purchaser, and disbelieving the evidence of the Prince and his witnesses that the entry of her name in the document was a fictitious transaction. The Prince, being dissatisfied with this decision, has brought his case before the Privy Council.—Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant.—Their lordships reserved judgment.

THE ROAD TO CHITRAL.

THE *Times*, of Nov. 6, printed the following letter:—Sir,—Although much has been said and written in regard to the road to Chitral, exceedingly little was known as to the route adopted or the nature of the work undertaken. Sir R. Low's letter is, therefore, both interesting and opportune. It is also desirable that the fact of the "quiescence and loyalty" of the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels, inhabiting the district of Chakdarra, Dir Kala Dreh, should be duly recognised. At the same time it is to be remembered that the tribes of the Swat Valley, through which a portion of the new road passes, were among the first to rise this year. As your well-informed correspondent "N" pointed out, on Sept. 9, it is "probable that the rising in Swat is a protest against the right of transit claimed by the Indian Government, . . . encouraged rather than retarded by our efforts to attentuate and popularise" the fresh departure. That the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels, influenced apparently by the attitude of the astute Khan of Dir, proved quiescent and loyal throws no light whatever upon the motives which inspired other tribes to rebel, but most certainly does not "point to those who would have the public believe that the tribes think the Indian Government committed a breach of faith." I do not, however, consider that the question of breach of faith had anything to do with the present troubles. The cause of the latter appears to be that suggested by "N.," coupled with the general feeling of doubt and suspicion engendered by the construction of the new road viewed in connection with other proceedings. If it is significant that the two clans referred to by Sir R. Low maintained their allegiance, it is at least equally significant that the Swatis gave the signal for revolt.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., MILES.

PREACHING BY GRAMOPHONE.

SALVATION ARMY'S LATEST.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that the gramophone is the game as the phonograph, only more so. To the phonograph, as everyone knows, fingers are a terror. The sound of the voice is reproduced very faintly, while the records are also exceedingly fragile, and very liable therefore to destruction. The gramophone, it is claimed, avoids these defects, and the Salvation Army people have been sufficiently impressed by its virtues to decide to give the invention a trial on a somewhat extensive scale. Just how many instruments they will employ has not yet been decided, but probably the number will be very large if they answer as well as it is expected they will. They think they will be able to use them in all sorts of ways. By their means the voice of the "General" will be carried into the Judicial Commissioner, who, assisted by an additional Commissioner, reversed the decision below relying on the fact that the mortgage and sale documents were in possession of the wife, that her name name was in the sale document as the purchaser, and disbelieving the evidence of the Prince and his witnesses that the entry of her name in the document was a fictitious transaction. The Prince, being dissatisfied with this decision, has brought his case before the Privy Council.—Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant.—Their lordships reserved judgment.

THE ROAD TO CHITRAL.

THE *Times*, of Nov. 6, printed the following letter:—Sir,—Although much has been said and written in regard to the road to Chitral, exceedingly little was known as to the route adopted or the nature of the work undertaken. Sir R. Low's letter is, therefore, both interesting and opportune. It is also desirable that the fact of the "quiescence and loyalty" of the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels, inhabiting the district of Chakdarra, Dir Kala Dreh, should be duly recognised. At the same time it is to be remembered that the tribes of the Swat Valley, through which a portion of the new road passes, were among the first to rise this year. As your well-informed correspondent "N" pointed out, on Sept. 9, it is "probable that the rising in Swat is a protest against the right of transit claimed by the Indian Government, . . . encouraged rather than retarded by our efforts to attentuate and popularise" the fresh departure. That the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels, influenced apparently by the attitude of the astute Khan of Dir, proved quiescent and loyal throws no light whatever upon the motives which inspired other tribes to rebel, the most certainly does not "point to those who would have the public believe that the tribes think the Indian Government committed a breach of faith." I do not, however, consider that the question of breach of faith had anything to do with the present troubles. The cause of the latter appears to be that suggested by "N.," coupled with the general feeling of doubt and suspicion engendered by the construction of the new road viewed in connection with other proceedings. If it is significant that the two clans referred to by Sir R. Low maintained their allegiance, it is at least equally significant that the Swatis gave the signal for revolt.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., MILES.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a bri-k fall at Ghatepli the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. Throughout the country still much to be done and much distress to be grappled with. The monsoon has been favourable, and the harvest prospects are, I understand, very encouraging. It only remains for me now, my Lord Mayor, to ask you and the subscribers to your fund to accept over again this expression of our warmest thanks for the quite invaluable assistance you have afforded us, and in so doing I venture to express a hope, nay, more, a venture to think that in days to come, when you recall the events of your brilliant and stirring mayoralty, one of your most pleasant reminiscences may be that it was under your auspices that this deep stream of your countrymen's benevolence was directed to their sorely-stricken fellow-subjects in India—a thrifty, industrious, and most patient people.—I have the honour, my Lord Mayor, to remain your most obedient and faithful servant,

FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORATIO DAVIES, M. P., was on Nov. 9, sworn in as Lord Mayor of London, in succession to Sir George Faudel Phillips. The ceremony was, as usual, observed at the Law Courts, the new Chief Magistrate and his sheriffal colleagues in office passing through the streets of the City, preceded by the customary "show." A dismal November day militated against the success of the display, which was mainly notable for the degree in which it was a march past of Volunteers. There were two cars emblematic of "Sports" and the "Founders of Greater Britain," and models of the old Britannia three-decker and of the modern cruiser Minerva. On the car illustrative of British sports—football, archery, running, shooting, racing, tossing the caber, deerstalking, golf, cycling, and cricket. The figure wearing cricketing costume was supposed to impersonate Prince Ranjitsinhji. On the car entitled "Founders of Greater Britain," were placed figures representing Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir H. Gilbert, Admiral Penn, Warren Hastings, Lord Clive, Sir H. Phillips, Sir H. Smith, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose personage, wearing golf, cycling, and cricket, and slouch hat of the Bechuanaland Police, sat in the foreground of the car. The carriage was drawn by six horses, led by carters in Elizabethan dress, and was escorted by Colonists representing Australia, India, Canada, and Africa. A novel feature was the introduction of motor carriages, in which members of the Spectacle Making Company rode, and by which, to the regret, probably of some of the onlookers, broke down.—Mayoral elections took place, on Nov. 9, in all the boroughs in England and Wales. As regards political parties the results were: Conservatives, 145; Liberal Unionists, 31; Liberals, 121; non-political, 7. The Duke of Devonshire was elected at Eastbourne.

THE NEW CANTONMENT RULES FOR INDIA.

A MEETING, convened by the Moral Reform Union, was held, on Nov. 10, in the lecture-room of the Bayswater Y.M.C.A., under the presidency of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of protesting "the immoral bearing of the New Cantonment Rules for India, in the light of native and English opinion." The following resolution was carried:—That the recent measures of the Government of India as regards the Cantonment Rules deserve the unqualified condemnation of all right-minded people for the following reasons:—(1) Because no humane, civilised, and, above all, no Christian Government should regulate vice. (2) Because the action of the Indian Government is an encroachment on the privacy of Indian women. (3) Because the Indian people are themselves opposed to the measures enjoined by the aforesaid rules, and think most seriously that they are calculated to engender discontent and disaffection. For these reasons we, as a professed moral nation, having a high respect for the purity of our own family, feel it to be our bounden duty to join our Indian fellow subjects in a solemn protest against the immoral tendency of such Government measures and to embody such protest in a memorial to her Majesty's Ministers. It was further decided to send copies of the resolution, together with a memorial, to the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton.

LORD CROSS'S VIEWS.

VISCOUNT CROSS, speaking at the opening of a handsome new Unionist club at Askam-in-Furness, on Nov. 6, said Lord Elgin was appointed by the late Liberal Government, yet to-day the Liberals did not hesitate to charge him with the basest charge that could be thrown at any Governor-General or Viceroy, and that was with breach of faith. They had not hesitated to say that when an expedition of rescue was sent to Chitral a proclamation to the tribes was broken by the Viceroy and they accused him of a gross breach of faith. The Viceroy had strong reason to complain of the way they had served him. When the Viceroy, after hearing from the present Government, approached the tribes as to the making of a road they told him that it would be no breach of any proclamation. Who was most likely to know about a breach of faith, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley, or the tribes and the Indian Viceroy? Referring to the Compensation to Workmen's Act, he said when this measure was first mentioned he had doubted whether it would have the beneficial effects contended for, but the more he studied it the more convinced he was that it would be found of immense benefit to both employer and workman. The Government had carried out their promises, and when the time came he was sure the country would again return a large Unionist majority. It was true they had been beaten at Middleton, but their defeats were not so bad as those of Mr. Gladstone after he had been two years in office.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Festonjee Rand K—Ruttenjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble, Part heard.

17,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

354,96—Manshuklal D and J—Naginbhai Ghelabhai and another vs Luximibai Sahet—Ardeshir H and D, Part heard.

98,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chanerlal and others vs Memon Omer Jamal V—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

426,97—Hiralal M and M—Mukhang Joharimul vs Mahadeo Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

100,97—Shamrao and P—Anandbhai Nalkin vs Faizambuksh Nalkin—Edge ow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Order.

658,93—Edgelow and Bhawandas Narotamdas vs Chunilal Dharamdas and others—Hiralal M and M and Chunis M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

468,97—Mathubhai and J—Kushalchand Keramchand and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Rahimtulla.

Postponed Long Causes.

143,96—Captain and V—Esmail Mahomed Mirza vs Geolam Hoosein Sonjee and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

105,96—Smetham B and M—Keshav Raghowjee and another vs Govindrao Keshow Rawal and others—In person—Part heard.

96,97—Bicknell M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pasdiwal—Ardeshir H and D.

22,96—Festonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hosein and others—Payne G and S.

Admiralty Suit.

1,97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and others vs the S S Goreakil and others—Crawie L and O.

Defended New Long Causes.

292,97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Sealey Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320,97—Dadhaby and E—Govind Doshraz vs Dan dbar Jugonath and another—Mujjee and J.

321,97—Jehangir and Serval—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin-Baloo Muja Panwellkar and others—Sorabjee and J.

327,97—In person—Veero Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Crawford and M.

81,97—Little and Co—Mahomedaly Abdool Hoosein Sumsood vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

148,97—Mujjee and R—Lackhbai vs Hemchand Dalmichand and others—Wadia and G.

139,93—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and Ancth r vs Mulchand Govindram Giridharidas—Ardeshir H and D.

190,96—Kdg low rd a—Ragbnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damoodar—Little and Co.

301,97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy of Mehta and others—Payne and Kemp and Wadia and G.

PLOTS.

IN spite of their great quantitative output, dramatists and novelists have long found it increasingly difficult to construct a "new and original plot." All the most approved ideas and situations, types, and characters, have been used up; and when they proceed to recombine and readjust, they are still handicapped by the fact that this is exactly what their predecessors have been doing for years past. Neither dreams nor nightmare can suggest a scheme of which some candid friend will not declare, "It's been done before." It is, in fact, in dramas as in dinners—no one can give us anything new; and such being the case, it is obviously the wisest plan for the providers of either to rely upon the old dishes being served in the most direct way; without too many "hors d'oeuvres"—edible or dramatic—to obscure the leading idea, and with as short "waits" as possible between the courses, of the acts.

Now a plot may succeed on the stage for much the same reason that it succeeds in actual affairs. There must be a strong leading part, and it is best not to have too many "in it." It is much on this account that the memory of the Gunpowder Plot exhibits such a large measure of vitality. And yet its illustrative value goes a-begging, and writers of pantomime and old-fashioned melodrama have contented themselves with a servile adaptation of the external facts without taking to heart the dramatic lesson which they teach. As a melodramatic villain

GUIDO FAWKES

has never been surpassed, and we are assured a each recurring anniversary of his great conspiracy that it "will never be forgot." A score of other plots quite as heinous are recorded in history, but who at a moment's notice can assign them their date and object? And yet Babington's conspiracy and the Rye House Plot both contemplated regicide. The subtle developments of the infamous Titus Oates's intrigue wrought widespread mischief; but, as a plot, it lacked any great central point of concentration. It was diffuse and slovenly constructed, the tableaux were ill-advised, and the general interest was not sustained till the fall of the curtain. But the atmosphere and surroundings—alike mysterious and awe-compelling—of the Gunpowder Plot have given it a "run" absolutely without a parallel in history. Even the title is admirably suggestive, for to this day gunpowder still retains something of the qualities of a word to conjure with. Its explosive force has long been exceeded by that of other compounds; but neither gun-cotton, dynamite, nor any of the whole nitroglycerine series, possesses a tithe of the romantic glamour which surrounds the older destructive.

But to turn to the leading figure. Guy Fawkes was a Yorkshireman who had learned wickedness in Spain"—affords an almost ideal suggestion for a bravo who contemplated making away with King, Lords, and Commons at one fell blow. Gunpowder the agent; and the vaults beneath the Parliament House the scene. "Near Master Waghorn's coffee-house in Old Palace-yard," says the record, "was the cellar in which the barrels were lodged." It reads like a line in the "synopsis of scenery" which used to figure on the ancient bill of the play. Under the name of the "Guy Fawkes," cellar this remained intact until the year 1825 when it was converted into offices which were to continue for only a short time afterwards. Imagination sees their clerkly occupants

DISAGREEING AS TO THE VERY SPOT

on which the dread barrels were placed. Even the customary search made by the Yeomen of the Guard before the opening of every session serves as a kind of annual epilogue to keep alive the memory of "the piece." And with all this wonderful local colour, we must not lose sight of "the dresses" which in our days have created a new department in dramatic criticism. It is not too much to say that Guido's hat and cloak have been the ambition, often to despair, of our English youth for generations. They would make a villain of a Corydon; and it is chiefly on their damning evidence that our street boys vigorously vow to hang the arch-conspirator "on a lamp-post" as every Fifth of November comes round. And what can exceed the value of those wond-rful "properties" the matches and dark lantern? Of the latter especially, it is not too much to say that it speaks more of mischief and mystery to the youthful mind than any other apparatus in the whole armoury of conspiracy. Let aspiring dramatists note, in the breadth of his appeal to human nature, the modern drawing-room villain is not to be compared with Guido, invested in the full traditional panoply of his craft as plotter.

The old drama was famous for the abundant opportunity it gave to the eavesdropper. Only a few years ago a plot could hardly be developed without his assistance; and, in the sarcastic words of Sheridan, "If people who want to listen or overhear were not always connived at in a play, there would be no carrying on any plot in the world." It was a crude convention, and not nearly so effective as the edifying stage document, generally in the form of a letter or will, which appears "out of the machine" at the right moment.

THE NUMBER OF CONSPIRACIES

"given away" by eavesdroppers is notorious. Here, again, the plot of Messrs. Fawkes and Co. reveals its great original qualities. It not only furnishes us with an anonymous letter, but with one that is a perfect dramatic model for mysterious ambiguity. "Though there be no appearance of any stir, the Parliament shall receive a terrible blow, and they shall not see who hurts them." What more interesting scene can be imagined than that of the Council considering this strange missive, and being able to make nothing of it? In vain do they put their heads together nothing results until King Jamie—that strange mixture of pedantry, whimsicality, and acumen—espied the gleam of light which led to the search of the cellars under the Parliament House. And then comes the climax with a rush. The curtain rising on the last act "discovers" Guido, with dark complexion and pointed beard, hat, cloak, matches, and lantern all complete. He is waiting for the appointed hour, but he waits in vain. Fate—the most inexorable of stage managers—interposes; the "great situation" of the play is ruthlessly cut out, and a company of soldiers suddenly enters and arrests the leading actor. The effect of this new and startling development is emphasied by the fact that it occurs at midnight, on the very edge of the intended "fatal night." But there is no sign of any rod ins to enhance the terror of the scene. Guido Fawkes is forthwith carried off to his dungeon; and the lieges hear, wonder, gossip, and breathe again.

The amateur contriver of plots may experience a touch of sympathetic concern at this undersigned catastrophe. A not very dissimilar fate has perhaps befallen some of his own combinations on paper. "The best laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft agley." Some of these, in their dramatic shape, are enchanting to ourselves, but they are interesting to others only when they "come off." There is a rare old proverb—a venerable greybeard, bent with the weight of its own wisdom—"Count not your chickens before they are hatched." A vain warning for the optimistic human instinct still insists on the delightful folly of enumeration. But, at least, let the dramatic visionary, brooding upon a plot of more than common promise, take heed how he deals with "villainous saltpetre." If a student of the classic forms of the drama, he may rigorously observe the unities of time and place; but unless he keeps his powder dry, these will not avail him when the match is applied towards the end of the last act. A fizzle instead of a bang is apt rather to clear than to "bring down" the house. Which is one of the many lessons bequeathed by the Gunpowder Plot.

HUMAN OXEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

In an article on "Difficulties of transportation in the Tropics," in "The Engineering Magazine," C. P. Yeatman tells some remarkable stories of the strength and endurance of pack-carriers in Columbia. "There are professional pack-carriers on some roads who make a specialty of carrying burdens which the sturdy and much endurling mule cannot shoulder under. On some of the roads you will see at times what appears to be a live box, staggering slowly and painfully down the mountain side ahead of you; as you draw nearer, you may hear the box grunt, very much as an old pack mule does at each downward step on a steep road. There is something uncanny about the whole proceeding, if it is your first experience, and you happen suddenly to overtake the box, going down hill, for the moving, swaying, and grunting mass has no visible means of support, and no apparent excuse for behaving in such a manner. Perhaps you may read on its back, 'Mason & Hamlin Organ Company' or some similar legend, but that is no help in solving the perambulating mystery, for whoever heard of a boxe-up organ wandering alone down a steep mountain path, and grunting as it reeled along? Very likely the road is too narrow for your mule to pass your fellow traveller; so you are obliged to follow in its wake. But at last you are able to pass ahead, and you find that the organ is in no way to blame for moving, for it has a man under it. Short and stumpy he may be, but the muscle on him reminds you of the pictures of old Atlas holding the world on his brawny shoulders. In one hand he carries a long, stout cane, with which he steadies himself on the slippery clay, and, when he wishes to rest, he backs up the bank

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World

COVENTRY CROSS
CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA
[Possesses the following Distinctive Merits]:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. J. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashacoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

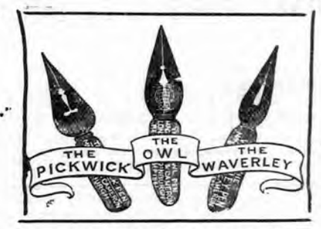
FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. # WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stationers.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer*

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!
PERSIANS! PERSIANS!! PERSIANS!!!
WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my stables opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts, also Galloways, Race and Polo ponies for sale.

Carriages and Horses, single and pair of all kinds, for sale and hire by the day, month and year on moderate terms.

APPLY TO

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

HUNTLY BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED BB

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

IN THE KITCHEN.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

J. Liebig

GOES FARTHEST.

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

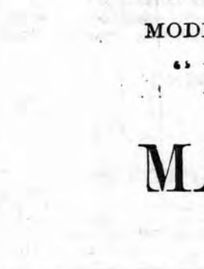
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

BEST PLATED METAL.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

No. 566.
THE CARLTON BREAKFAST CRUET, with Pepper, Mustard and Salt Cellar, Crystal cut.
Rs. 7—complete.



No. 962.
Gem or Biscuitbox, ribbed glass bowl, with plated handle and cover.
Rs. 6-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1213.
VERY NEAT BUTTERCOOLER, with engraved glass bowl, plated cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No.1282.
Exceedingly pretty looking Butterpot, fayence, with Metal cover and stand.
Rs. 4—complete.

No. 1004.
Butter and Cheese Stand, with 2 frosted glass Covers, plated frame and handle.
Rs. 15-4.

No. 1273.
NAPKIN HOLDER, best plated metal.
Rs. 1-8.

No. 1390.
Salt, or Pepper Container, cut glass, with plated cover.
Rs. 2.

No. 1304.
Tumbler Stand, Fayence plate, plated mounting.
Rs. 1-8.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil.

No. 1264
CHARMING BREAKFAST CRUET with handle, cut glass Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Toothpick container, plated: net.
Rs. 12—complete.

No. 831.
SOLID BREAKFAST CRUET, with cut Salt and Pepper Cellars and Vinegar Bottle.
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

R. DITMAR.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

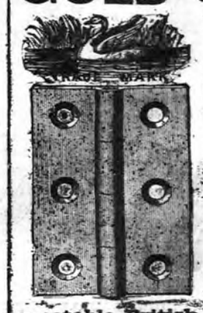
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARSENT'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" is Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

3 TABLETS IN A BOTTLE

Darling Brand

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

from all Chemists.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upward.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.